

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 242

17 December 1986

**JAPAN**

Nakasone Details Actions on U.S. Hostages in Lebanon  
WASHINGTON POST Report Denied

C 1  
C 1**NORTH KOREA**

Commentator on Seizure Attempt at USIS Office

D 1

**SOUTH KOREA**

Secretaries-General of Parties Likely To Meet  
[THE KOREA HERALD 16 Dec]  
Opposition Considers Direct Election Panel  
[THE KOREA HERALD 14 Dec]  
KNP To Show More 'Opposition Character'  
[THE KOREA TIMES 16 Dec]

E 1  
E 2  
E 2**LAOS**

Armed Forces Mark 11th Anniversary of LPDR

I 1

**VIETNAM**

Part I of CPV Political Report, 1st Installment  
Vo Dong Giang Gives Briefing at Congress Press Center  
Mandarin Service on Remarks  
CPV National Congress Continues 16 December  
Morning Session  
Foreign Leaders Address Congress  
Evening Session  
Leaders Resign at 17 December Congress Session

K 1  
K 16  
K 17  
K 18  
K 18  
K 23  
K 26  
K 30**AUSTRALASIA****AUSTRALIA**

USSR Envoy on Fishing Ties, Nuclear-Free Treaty  
Hayden Welcomes USSR Signing Nuclear-Free Pact

M 1  
M 1**PHILIPPINES**

Paper Reveals 'Declassified' U.S. Bases Facts  
[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 14 Dec]  
Official Says If Charter Approved, U.S. Bases Go  
[THE MANILA TIMES 16 Dec]  
More on Suspected Cease-Fire Violations  
Ilocos Village Raided

P 1  
P 2  
P 3  
P 3

Military Connected to Rally Slaying [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 16 Dec]	P 4
Cease-Fire Committee Completes Truce Guidelines Committee Fails To Agree	P 4
Government, NDF Panels To Meet on 23 Dec	P 5
Zumel Says Rebels To Resume War If Talks Fail [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 16 Dec]	P 5
Government Reverses Stand on Two Issues at UN [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 16 Dec]	P 7
New Public Works, Highways Minister Takes Office	P 8
Ilocos Military Chief Denies Ver's Return	P 8
Misuari Leaves for Peace Talks in Saudi Arabia	P 8
Ramos Urges Support for Aquino, Draft Charter [AFP]	P 8
Enrile Starts Campaign Against Draft Charter [THE PHILIPPINE TRIBUNE 13 Dec]	P 10
Military 'Watches' Clandestine Pro-Aquino Group [BUSINESS DAY 16 Dec]	P 11
Pro Marcos Groups Said Terrorizing Panay [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 15 Dec]	P 13
Aquino, Balweg Agree on Development Council	P 14
Paper Reports Reactions to Truce Implementation [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 12 Dec]	P 14
KBL, PNP Propose Coalition for Senate Polls [BUSINESS DAY 16 Dec]	P 15

NAKASONE DETAILS ACTIONS ON U.S. HOSTAGES IN LEBANON

OW161325 Tokyo KYODO in English 1314 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 16 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday confirmed that he received a telephone call from U.S. President Ronald Reagan in July 1985 after former Justice Minister Akira Hatano had advised Nakasone that Japan should help Reagan to free American hostages in Lebanon. Nakasone, however, said he sent a letter to Iranian Parliament speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani to help gain the release of American hostages in Lebanon on humanitarian grounds and not on Reagan's request, and denied any involvement in the U.S. arms deal with Iran.

Nakasone, reacting to a WASHINGTON POST report that he had promised to do his best when Reagan telephoned him to ask Japan to try to persuade Iran to help the American hostages, told reporters that he told Hatano he would do his best on the hostages' release if the situation allowed. But Nakasone said he did not remember whether he and Hatano discussed sending a special envoy.

Nakasone also said Japan has been making efforts on humanitarian grounds to help free American hostages by sending envoys, including Wasuke Miyake, head of the Foreign Ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, to Iran. Nakasone denied the envoys proposed trade and aid incentives to Iran in return for helping free the American hostages.

Nakasone said he sent the letter to Rafsanjani via former Ambassador to France Yoshihiro Nakayama.

Nakasone said he spoke with Reagan on the subject on the phone one time only.

A senior Foreign Ministry official also said Tuesday that Reagan did not request Nakasone to persuade Iran to help free the hostages in the three-minute telephone conversation.

## WASHINGTON POST Report Denied

OW161213 Tokyo NHK Television Network in English 1000 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Excerpts] A KYODO report from Washington quoted THE WASHINGTON POST as saying that Prime Minister Nakasone accepted President Reagan's request to help him free the U.S. hostages in July last year. The newspaper had interviewed the former Justice Minister, Mr Akira Hatano, in Tokyo. Mr Hatano allegedly told the newspaper that a journalist and friend of his, Mr Nobuhiko Ochiai, suggested to Mr Hatano that Japan act as a go-between for the United States. The newspaper said that Mr Hatano then advised Mr Nakasone on 26 July last year that he should send a special envoy to Iran with his personal letter in order to help President Reagan free the hostages. [passage omitted]

Mr Hatano has denied the WASHINGTON POST report. Asked by NHK about the truth of the report, Mr Hatano said that it was simply inconceivable that President Reagan would ask Mr Nakasone to do something for the release of American hostages. He said that whatever Japan did, it did so solely on its own initiative. He said that he had advised Mr Nakasone, and that Mr Nakasone made up his own mind. He said that Mr Nakasone had apparently received a call from President Reagan, but added that he thought that President Reagan merely conveyed his thanks.

COMMENTATOR ON SEIZURE ATTEMPT AT USIS OFFICE

SK170711 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "The Anti-U.S. Waves Cannot Be Blocked"]

[Text] As has been reported, on 15 December, students in Pusan waged a struggle to seize the American Cultural Center in Pusan. That afternoon, some 15 Pusan University students, including the chairman of the Struggle Committee for Anti-American Independence and Antifascist Democracy [Chamintu] at this university, forced their way into the lobby of the American Cultural Center with leaflets and placards in their hands. It is reported that they attempted to stage an anti-U.S. sit-in after seizing the conference room on the second floor and the consular department on the third floor. However, it is reported that they could not succeed in this attempt because of the tenacious suppressive maneuver of the puppet police. By immediately dispatching the suppressive police forces, the puppet clique has arrested all of these students after confining them in the lobby. It also has confiscated 1,000 printed materials, placards, and flags from them. This is an unpardonable oppression and the most atrocious slaughter committed by the nation-selling traitors against the patriots.

This struggle to seize the American Cultural Center in Pusan is clear evidence of the increasing anti-American independence sentiments in South Korea. As is known, on 18 March in 1982, the American Cultural Center in Pusan was set ablaze after being attacked by the patriotic students, and the anti-U.S. struggle by the people in South Korea has spread like wildfire since then. Under circumstances in which the anti-U.S. struggle moved in and out like an unpreventable wild wave, the struggle slogans, such as "expel the U.S. imperialists," "Withdraw U.S. armed forces," and "Withdraw nuclear weapons," which totally reject the colonial rule and military occupation by the U.S. imperialists, have echoed vigorously; and the invasive institutions of the U.S. imperialists, such as the U.S. Information Service building in Seoul and the American Cultural Centers in Kwangju, Taegu, and Pusan, were consecutively attacked by the angry patriotic students and the people. Speaking of the American Cultural Center in Pusan, it has been subjected to the struggle for seizure by patriotic students for the second time this year since last May.

Anti-Americanism is a firm mainstream amid the struggle of students and the people of South Korea. Definitely, this aggravated situation has resulted from the U.S. policy of occupying South Korea. Various criminal acts committed during the enforcement of the most atrocious colonial rule after the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists have helped students and the people of South Korea clearly recognize that the U.S. imperialists are stranglers of freedom and democracy, colonial rulers and plunderers, and enemies of peaceful reunification. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists' acts of dispatching Lilley, a (?tall) agent, as new governor-general to settle the crisis in the shaking colonial rule in South Korea and of having him instigate the puppets to kick up a commotion of anticommunist fascist frenzy and confrontation have further incited anger among the students and the people of South Korea.

The struggle to seize the American Cultural Center in Pusan was a due answer to the criminal maneuver of the U.S. imperialists. In this context, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's act of brutally suppressing the righteous and patriotic students has nakedly disclosed its true nature again as a running dog and a nation-selling fascist maniac which watches the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

The puppets' acts of not protesting at all against the U.S. imperialist aggressors' various atrocities and brutalities, of actively protecting and supporting the rascals' occupation policy by playing the coquettes, and of committing oppressive frenzy like wild wolves against the same race who act in accordance with national conscience are extremely contemptible. The Chon Tu-hwan nation-selling traitors are attempting to oppress the increasing anti-U.S. sentiments in South Korea through such nation-selling acts of brandishing bayonets and to maintain its dirty life by winning the master's favor given in exchange for supporting the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

However, the rascals are miscalculating. The intention and will of the South Korean students and people who have realized that there exists independence, democracy, and reunification in anti-Americanism from their experiences in their actual life cannot be blocked or frustrated with bayonets or with anything. The puppets' suppression with bayonets will only arouse their sentiments of resistance. The puppets should behave with discretion and immediately release the arrested students.

SECRETARIES-GENERAL OF PARTIES LIKELY TO MEET

SK160045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The secretaries-general of the three major parties are likely to meet this week to discuss ways of breaking the current political deadlock.

Political sources said yesterday rival parties are moving to arrange the meeting soon, probably today or tomorrow.

If the meeting takes place, the sources said, discussions certainly will concentrate on distribution of political funds and normalization of the stalled regular National Assembly session.

The secretaries-general of the Democratic Justice, New Korea Democratic and Korea National parties are also likely to talk about realization of the proposed meeting of the three party leaders.

The sources, however, said it is very unlikely that the secretaries-general will reach an accord on any of the outstanding political issues.

They said the Assembly is almost certain to conclude its regular session Thursday after acting on a total of 68 bills and other items in a plenary session in the absence of the main opposition NKDP lawmakers.

The Assembly wound up its committee-level activities yesterday and resumes a plenary session today.

The Legislative-judiciary Committee passed the minimum wage bill and 25 other bills and referred them to a plenary session for final approval.

As the current regular Assembly session is drawing to an end, rival political parties are examining their own strategies for the projected constitutional reform.

The ruling DJP plans to seek behind-the-scenes contacts with opposition lawmakers to persuade them to agree to its proposal for the cabinet system.

The government party also intends to utilize the envisioned rewriting of the National Assembly Election Law as a bargaining chip for negotiations over constitutional revision.

The main opposition NKDP, meanwhile, is cautiously groping for the strengthening of its leadership to foil the ruling party's attempt to push its cabinet system through the Assembly.

Some political watchers said they cannot rule out the possibility that the NKDP might reshuffle its leadership to effectively cope with the ruling party's attempt to obtain Assembly approval of its own constitutional reform bill.

OPPOSITION CONSIDERS DIRECT ELECTION PANEL

SK140139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Leading opposition figures agreed Friday in principle to create at an early date a pan-national committee "to push for direct presidential elections and destroy the ruling Democratic Justice Party's scheme to perpetuate its rule."

The agreement was made at a meeting of Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, NKDP adviser Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and dissident figures who included Rev. Pak Yong-kyo and Rev. Cho Nam-ki.

They are scheduled to meet again early this week to discuss preparations for the formation of the committee.

KNP TO SHOW MORE 'OPPOSITION CHARACTER'

SK160049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Dec 86 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The Korea National Party, whose political course has drawn keen attention in connection with the ruling party's possible moves to ram the constitutional amendment through the Assembly, has decided to show a more "opposition character" during the rest of the current House session.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party has cast suspicious eyes on the second opposition party O-456, as it has been participating in ongoing standing committee sessions, which the NDP is boycotting.

KNP president Yi Man-sop assured the people in a recent press conference that there was no change in his party's opposition to the parliamentary cabinet system, but every move of the KNP is being closely monitored as the ruling party will eventually seek the KNP's support for the passage of its amendment bill.

KNP leaders decided yesterday that its members would vote against some law bills and clearly express the party's objection to a few motions in order to manifest its character as an opposition party.

The bills the KNP chose to reject are revision bills to the Farmland Lease Law, the Copyright Law, the Patent Law and the Motion Pictures Law.

The objection by the NKDP, which has 21 seats, will have practically no effect on the fate of those bills, as the DJP has sufficient votes for their passage.

KEY DJP OFFICERS HOLD CONSULTATION AT CHONGWADAE

SK160039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Key officers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, including its chairman No Tae-u, had a high-level consultation with the administration on the current political situation at Chongwadae yesterday.

The unannounced visit of the DJP chairman, secretary general Yi Chun-ku and floor leader Yi Han-tong, drew much attention in connection with the ruling camp's current efforts to realize parliamentary cabinet system through the projected constitutional amendment.

But party officials told reporters after the consultation that the DJP officers merely reported (to party president Chon Tu-hwan) on party affairs, including a plan to employ some 1,000 college students during the winter vacation to help them earn tuition fees.

They also said that other subjects of the talks included ways to conduct the remaining House session and the party's publicity activities on the parliamentary cabinet system after the losing of the regular House session.

After the consultation, secretary general Yi briefed party spokesman Sim Myong-po and deputy secretary general Kim Tae-ho on the results of the Chongwadae session.

Asked if the DJKP's plan to push ahead with its own draft amendment to the Constitution was discussed in the high-level consultation, the party spokesman said, "I heard nothing about such a plan from the party secretary general."

ARMED FORCES MARK 11TH ANNIVERSARY OF LPDR

BK160547 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Editorial: "Enhance the Strength of the People's Democratic State"]

[Text] Today, 2 December 1986, marks the 11th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR. Together with the people of various tribes throughout the country, our various Armed Forces joyously commemorate this significant, historical day of the nation. Under the LPRP's talented and clear-sighted leadership, over the past 11 years, our beloved nation has passed through the road of fierce and furious revolutionary struggle against the sabotage and subversive schemes of the imperialists and international reactionary powers, thereby scoring great and firm achievements in many fields. Following the struggle, our people's role of collective mastery has been increasingly enhanced and been formed into a great strength in the cause of national defense and socialist construction in our country.

The new tasks as set forth under the new situation by the fourth party congress in its resolution require that our entire party, Army, and people concentrate our great strength on fulfilling the cause of defending the country and building socialism. In view of the great, heavy economic and social tasks, it is required that we strive to set up industrial and agricultural structures, reorganize the production, renovate the management mechanism, vigorously step up the three revolutionary revolutions, carry out the task of switching to socialist industry, boost production, and take an initiative in carrying out the circulation and distribution of goods to meet the material requirements with a view to improving the people's living conditions and consolidating the national defense and public security work. To successfully fulfill these tasks, it is necessary to vigorously increase roles and responsibilities of the organizational and executive services of the proletarian dictatorship state apparatuses, promote and expand the creative initiative spirit of the entire nation, and enhance the creative and initiative spirit of transformation branches in the central and local levels.

In view of these new situations and tasks, our party has clearly pointed out that it is necessary to enhance the party's leadership and strive to perfect the mechanism by which the party leads, the state manages, and the people are the masters of society and regard it as a system which maintains organic relations. In this mechanism, the state maintains a very significant role. The state serves as a sharp and effective tool of the proletarian dictatorship system to implement the people's right to socialist mastery while simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, organizing enthusiastic and extensive revolutionary movements of the masses, building a new economic order, a new cultural order, and new, socialist men. Along with the building of the firm and strong state, it is necessary to strengthen the system of socialist laws and firmly maintain the social principle of the state managing in accordance with the laws. The state organizations, from the central down to the grass-roots levels, must act as an example in complying with the laws. They must maintain relations with the people and heartily pay attention to the people's spiritual and material life.

To enhance the state's role even more vigorously, it is necessary to fulfill the main objectives as already adopted, namely the implementation of the centralized democratic system and the guaranteeing of the unification of the central level in guiding and managing main and significant issues throughout the country. At the same time, each locality and grass-roots level must be ensured to take creative initiatives in fulfilling urgent, objective tasks and goals of the socialist construction cause in our country. In this regard, strong state apparatuses are needed. The quality and efficiency of the state apparatuses cannot be separated from the building of the contingent of leading and management cadres as well as specialized technical and vocational cadres.

As the ones who are in charge of implementing instructions of the state, our cadres and state employees, from the central down to the grass-roots levels, must maintain sufficient qualifications, abilities, and strength, the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people, and a fine life-style. Our party has resolutely opposed all bureaucratic practices of taking control of tribal chiefs' rights and of violating the people's right to collective mastery. It has also resolutely opposed localism, the line of thinking of refusing to accept new things, and so forth. These are considered unforgivable practices in the apparatuses of the people's administrations. Our party has paid attention to educating and training each and every cadre and state employee in the state apparatuses to enable them to maintain a profound patriotic spirit, a spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm, a high spirit of responsibility, and creative abilities. The strength, abilities, and qualifications of the cadres must be shown through the changes in line of thinking, new practices, and new principles. They must closely associate with the people, maintain a concrete understanding of the situation, and regard the concrete achievements of work as significant issues. It is proved through the concrete situation that the building and strengthening of the state apparatuses on various levels, and the building and training of cadres and state employees to achieve sufficient qualifications and abilities and to maintain a spirit of wholeheartedly serving the interests of the nation and of people of various tribes throughout the country, are necessary factors for contributing to determining the urgent economic and social tasks of our country in the present. They are also very significant factors for ensuring the successful implementation of the two strategic tasks of the Lao revolution in the new stage and for ensuring the glorious fulfillment of the international obligations.

Through the process of national defense and socialist construction throughout the past 11 years, with the rich experiences that we have undergone, we have had sufficient abilities to settle the present difficult and complicated problems, overcome all the immediate difficulties and trials, and march forward to achieve a bright future of socialism. Our people's Armed Forces are very proud to serve as the sharp and trustworthy tool of the popular democratic state with our party as leader. Clearly understanding their glorious honor and lofty spirit of responsibility, our cadres and combatants in the entire Army are determined to strive to fulfill all tasks, uphold the sense of organization and implementation of regulations and discipline, act as an example in strictly implementing the state laws, respect and assist the administrations at all levels, contribute to enhancing the strength of our state apparatuses, and, together with the entire people, securely defend the beloved country and successfully build socialism in our country.

PART I OF CPV POLITICAL REPORT, 1ST INSTALLMENT

BK160600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1230 GMT 15 Dec 86

[First Installment of Part I of Political Report of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the Sixth National Party Congress of delegates -- read by announcer]

[Text] Part I Situation and Tasks [subhead]

Dear comrades, the attitude adopted by our party in assessing the situation is to look straight at the truth, to evaluate the facts correctly and to tell the whole truth. Together with correctly appraising the achievements recorded, at this congress we shall focus on assessing the weaknesses, deeply analyzing the errors and shortcomings, finding out the causes and taking measures to put things right. We will also define the tasks and objectives for the remaining years of the initial stage of the transition period.

Over the past 5 years, our revolution took place against the background of a domestic and international situation which presented many fundamental advantages but was fraught with complexities.

In the cause of building socialism and defending the homeland, our people continued to receive great assistance and multi-faceted cooperation from the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, as well as the encouragement and support of many friendly countries and the freedom-loving people of the world. While the common strategic posture of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries has been improved, the all-round cooperation between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea has created more favorable factors for building a new life in each country.

However, our country, as well as Laos and Cambodia, has had constantly to cope with acts of aggression, sabotage, and economic blockade by hostile forces. The adverse upheavals in the world market have also added to our difficulties. Starting from a very low economic level, and suffering from the aftermath of long war, our people have had to carry out simultaneously two strategic tasks and both national and international duties, to meet at the same time basic and pressing requirements, namely, ensuring and improving the people's livelihood, accumulating funds for building socialism, and strengthening national defence.

As regards the socioeconomic situation, besides the achievements recorded, the decrease in production in the late 70's and the mistakes made in laying out the economic structure, especially in allocating investment and capital construction in the preceding 5 years, from 1976 to 1980, have left heavy consequences.

In implementing the tasks and objectives defined by the fifth party congress, our people have displayed great courage in their efforts to overcome difficulties and surmount obstacles and have recorded important achievements in socialist construction.

In industrial and agricultural production we managed to curb the decrease of the years 1979 and 1980, and since 1981 have made notable progress.

The average annual increase in agricultural output is 4.9 percent as against 1.9 percent in the 1976-80 period. There has been a major development in the production of food grain.

The average annual output has increased from the 13.4 metric tons average in the 1976-1980 period to 17 million metric tons in the 1981-85 period. The average annual increase in industrial output is 9.5 percent compared to the 0.6 percent increase in the 1976-80 period. The average annual increase in the national income is 6.4 percent compared to 0.4 percent in the previous years.

As regards the building of the material-technical bases, over the 5 years 1981-1985, we completed a few hundred relatively large-size projects and thousands of medium- and small-size projects, including a few major ones relating to electricity, gas and oil, cement, engineering, textiles, sugar, water conservation, communication.... There has been an increase in productive capacity: 456,000 kw of electric power, 2.5 million metric tons of coal, 2.4 million metric tons of cement, 33,000 metric tons of yarn, 58,000 metric tons of paper; 309,000 more hectares have been drained, and 241,000 more hectares have been reclaimed and put to production. Exploitation of oil and gas has been started. The Hoa Binh and Iri An hydropower stations now under construction will be put into operation in the years to come.

There has been a further step forward in socialist transformation. The majority of peasants in Nam Bo have taken the path of collective production while the people of various ethnic minorities in the central highlands have made some progress in building a new life.

Together with scientific-technical achievements, the wide implementation of the system of fixing output quotas for each peasant, though still imperfect and fraught with shortcomings, has played a major role in boosting agricultural production, and has given a correct orientation for consolidating the collective economic relations in the countryside.

Our state and people have endeavored to meet the requirements of national defense and security, and to implement policies regarding the duties of the rear toward the Army.

Caring for the people's livelihood is a constant and most difficult task of our party and state in the context of a weak economy, repeated natural calamities, and rapid population growth. The various sectors of the national economy have taken on another 4 million workers. Developments in the fields of culture, education, public health, physical culture and sports, literature and art have made certain contributions to building a new culture and forming a new man.

Scientific-technical activities have been developed, thus contributing to boosting production, especially agricultural production.

Throughout the country there have emerged many fairly good production and business establishments, excellent combat units, and good districts. Dynamism and creativeness in some localities and branches have helped make encouraging achievements. The lively practice in grass-roots units, localities, and sectors has brought about valuable experience in party and state leadership.

Over the past 5 years, in the fight for national defense and for safeguarding political security and fulfilling their international duty, our people and Armed Forces have scored great victories. We have made a major step in defeating the schemes of the hegemonists against our country and further strengthening our country's defense capabilities.

On the northern border of our country, our Army and people have built an ever stronger defensive position. They have fought with courage and efficiency and managed to hold the enemy's land-grabbing attacks in check.

We have scored another victory in the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, wiped out and routed a major part of the FULRO [United Front for the Struggle of the Oppressed Races] reactionaries in the central highlands, captured many other reactionary groups and many spies and scouts, thus speeding up the mass movement to preserve national security.

In the building of national defense by the whole people we have scored considerable successes in a number of spheres: consolidating the people's war disposition, consolidating political bases in strategically important areas, and building reserves. We have gone a step further in regularizing and modernizing our Army and increasing its fighting strength. Our militia and self-defense forces have been strengthened quantitatively and qualitatively. We have obtained some results in combining the economy and national defense and in mobilizing the Army to take part in economic construction, especially in building industrial and communications projects.

Our Army and people have continued to fulfill their international duty toward Laos and Cambodia, consolidated our strategic alliance with our two fraternal neighbor countries, and joined efforts in strengthening the posture and force of the revolution in the three countries.

The achievements recorded in the implementation of the two strategic tasks, in the strengthening of the solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and the other fraternal countries in the socialist community, and the development of relations of friendship and cooperation with national independence countries, forces for peace and progress, have created new factors for our revolution to march forward.

Those achievements are closely linked to the correct viewpoints of the general line and the economic line defined at the fourth and fifth party congress; they are linked to the home and foreign policies of our party and state.

Those achievements have highlighted the working diligence and fighting bravery of our party and people. In face of the great difficulties encountered in production, fighting, and life, our working class, peasantry, socialist intelligentsia, and Armed Forces have upheld revolutionary heroism, the spirit of collective mastery, and have turned out an amount of products markedly larger than 5 years before. They have fought staunchly, intelligently, and courageously, and have scored many feats of arms.

Those achievements are not separated from the valuable assistance and support given by the fraternal socialist countries, friendly countries, and international organizations, especially the great assistance of the Soviet Union, the cooperation and militant solidarity with Laos and Cambodia.

While affirming the achievements recorded, we clearly see that our country is facing many socioeconomic difficulties.

Though there has been some growth in production, it is slow in comparison with the capabilities available and labor spent, with the people's demand for a rapid stabilization of their life, and with the need to accumulate funds for industrialization and strengthening our national defense. Failure to fulfill a number of major targets of the last 5-year plan such as production of grain, coal, cement, wood, textiles, and items for export has affected all aspects of economic activity and the working people's life.

Production and investment efficiency has been low. In general, only half of the designed capacity of enterprises has been utilized with reduced labor productivity and low product quality.

Our country's natural resources have not been satisfactorily exploited and have been wasted in their use, especially farmland and forest resources; the ecological environment is being destroyed.

Clogged-up circulation, inappropriate distribution of commodities, and soaring prices are exerting a negative impact on production, the people's life, and society.

Far from being reduced, the great imbalances in the economy between supply and demand in grain, foodstuffs, consumer goods, energy, raw materials, and transportation; between revenue and expenditure; and between export and import have, in some respects, become even more acute.

Socialist production relations have been slowly consolidated. The leading role of the state economic sector is weak. Nonsocialist economic sectors have not been made good use of and transformed.

The life of the people, especially workers and civil servants, is beset with many difficulties. A great number of working people are unemployed or are not fully employed. Many basic legitimate material and cultural necessities of life of the people are not met. There is a shortage of common consumer goods and medicines in the rural areas. Housing, hygienic conditions, and cultural life in some areas are still poor.

Negative phenomena in society have increased. Social justice has been violated. Law and discipline are not strictly observed. Abuse of power and corruption by a number of state cadres and employees and the activities of persons engaged in illegal business have not yet been severely punished in time.

The aforementioned state of affairs has lessened the confidence of the masses in the party leadership and the functioning of state organs. Generally speaking, we have not yet achieved the objective set by the fifth party congress, namely, stabilizing in the main the socioeconomic situation and the people's life.

What is the cause of this state of affairs?

We do not underestimate the objective difficulties: They are enormous. But it is important to make an incisive analysis of the subjective causes and point out the mistakes and shortcomings in the activities of the party and state.

## 1. On assessing the situation and defining the targets and steps to be taken:

After the victory of the anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation, on the basis of a correct assessment of the fundamental characteristics of the revolutionary situation in our country, our party decided in good time to unify the country and take the entire country to socialism; it set forth the general line and economic line for the whole period of transition. However, there have been many shortcomings in our assessment of the specific socioeconomic situation of the country. For this reason, we have made many errors over the past 10 years in defining the targets and steps taken in building the material and technical bases, in socialist transformation, and in economic management.

Due to the failure to fully realize that the period of transition to socialism is a relatively long historical process which has to go through many stages, and owing to wishful thinking and hastiness, the fourth party congress, in its desire to bypass necessary stages, did not define the targets of the initial stage. As a matter of fact, in the 5 years from 1976 to 1980, we tried to promote industrialization at a time when the necessary premises for it were not available. On the other hand, there were delays in renovating the outdated mechanism of economic management.

The fifth party congress, along with affirming the two strategic tasks, put into more concrete form the economic line in the immediate stage ahead and set forth the general objectives and major socioeconomic policies. But in guiding their implementation, we have not put into effect the aforementioned important conclusions, have not resolutely done away with the tendency for hastiness and conservatism which was reflected mainly in various policies related to the economic structure, socialist transformation, and the mechanism of economic management.

## 2. On arranging the economic structure:

In arranging the economic structure, in particular the production and investment structure, we often proceeded from our desire to move quickly ahead, without taking into account the real conditions and capabilities, and failing to closely combine from the outset industry and agriculture into a rational structure. Neither did we make effective use of the possibilities of expanding economic relations with foreign countries. In the 5 years between 1976 and 1980 we set targets too high in capital construction and production development. We did not pay due attention to restoring and rearranging the economy, while stressing heavily the building of heavy industry and large-scale projects and failing to concentrate our efforts on basically resolving the grain and foodstuff problem and on developing the production of consumer and export goods. This resulted in very low efficiency despite the considerable investments made.

On the basis of redefining the steps to be taken in industrialization, the fifth party congress decided on the following guidelines for the 5 years between 1981 and 1985: develop while rearranging production and capital construction to raise investment efficiency in order to stabilize the socioeconomic situation, stabilize the people's life, and create the premises for stepping up industrialization.

However, we have not seriously implemented the resolution of the fifth party congress. Agriculture has not yet been regarded as the foremost front, and conditions necessary for its development have not been ensured, especially with regard to materials, capital, and incentive policies.

Consumer goods industries, including small industry and handicrafts, are still overlooked in terms of organization, investment, and policy. Heavy industry fails to serve agriculture and light industry in a timely manner. A major shortcoming lies in the fact that we have hardly rearranged production establishments so as to do away with overlapping and irrationalities, and have failed to concentrate our limited sources of energy, raw materials, and supplies on key establishments to make the best use of existing productive capacity. On the other hand, in capital construction, although we have suspended or postponed the construction of a number of relatively large projects and have focused more on key projects, we have not, in the main, made a rational adjustment. We have not resolutely suspended or postponed the construction of projects that are not really pressing and those of low efficiency, and were still bent on building many large-scale projects. There is too much unfinished construction work, which clogs up capital. Many localities and sectors have built many more unplanned projects, thus further scattering capital and materials.

3. On socialist transformation, consolidating the new production relations, and the use of various economic components:

In the socialist revolution, along with striving to build new economic bases and forces, great importance must be attached to transforming and making good use of the existing economic bases and forces through appropriate forms and steps. But we have not yet clearly and consistently determined the viewpoints, options, and policies for guiding the socialist transformation process. There have been manifestations of hastiness: We wanted to do away at once with nonsocialist economic components and to rapidly turn the private capitalist economic sector into the state-run sector.

With regard to the small-scale commodity economy, we paid little attention to the characteristics of each branch and trade and therefore, failed to select appropriate forms of organization. There was the tendency to set up at once large-scale cooperatives without taking into account technical equipment and the managerial expertise and capacity of cadres. Regarding the content of transformation, we often laid stress on changing the ownership of the means of production but overlooked the settlement of problems relating to management organization and the system of distribution. We often resorted to campaign-like, coercive measures, running after quantity but neglecting quality and efficiency, and tended to slacken control after a series of hasty actions. Thus, many so-called joint state-private economic establishments, cooperatives, and cooperativized production teams were established only for form's sake and were not really based on the new production relations.

Failure to rearrange the various production sectors and establishments and delays in renovating the mechanism of economic management have led to weakening the leading role of the state-run economy, slowing down the consolidation of the collectivized economy, and limiting the utilization and transformation of other economic components. State-run trade and marketing cooperatives have not been expanded, nor have they made considerable progress in terms of organization and business methods so as to control the market. A number of units are involved in negative activities, stealthily supplying private traders with goods. Little headway has been made in the transformation of private trade. As for speculators, smugglers, and saboteurs of the market, we have not yet hit them squarely and punished them severely.

In our perception as well as action, we have not really recognized the fact that the multisector economic structure in our country will exist for a relatively long period; nor have we firmly grasped and correctly applied the law of correspondence of production relations to the character and level of development of production forces.

#### 4. On the mechanism of economic management:

Since the sixth plenum of the fourth party Central Committee in 1979, many resolutions of the Central Committee and many decisions of the party and state on renovating the mechanism of economic management have been promulgated, with the resolution of the fifth party Central Committee's eighth plenum and draft Resolution No 306 of the Political Bureau in particular having a far-reaching renovating character. Experimentation and research have been conducted by a number of sectors and many localities and grass-roots units on a new approach to business that will help tap the potentials of the economy with a view to developing production, improving the circulation and distribution of goods, and meeting the demands of the people's life. This is a factor that has directly contributed to our economic achievements in the past 5 years.

However, up to now, the bureaucratic centralized mechanism based on state subsidies has basically not yet been eliminated. A new mechanism has not been established in a concerted way. Many obsolete policies and regulations have not yet been changed, and a number of new management regulations are still patchy, heterogeneous, and even contradictory with one another. There are serious manifestations of bureaucratic centralism while the absence of organization and discipline is rather widespread.

Delays in renovating the management mechanism and machinery and failure to supervise management sharply are major causes leading to disunity in action from top to bottom. A number of persons and establishments have made use of the loopholes in the mechanism of management for personal and departmental gains.

We have only pointed out the main orientation for the new mechanism. As for its content, form, and the specific steps and methods to be adopted, there remain many outstanding problems to which no appropriate solution has been found, neither in theory nor practice.

It is clear that we still lack knowledge and experience in management; and in addition to that, we have not paid attention to summing up experience. At present, we must oppose two tendencies -- on the one hand, conservatism and sluggishness that breed reluctance to renovate; and on the other hand, hastiness and simplism that fuel the desire to settle all problems in a short period of time.

#### On distribution and circulation:

Throughout the past 5 years, there have been constant tensions and troubles in the field of distribution and circulation. The party and state leading organs have spent plenty of time on these problems, but so far the solutions adopted have not been really effective.

This situation was the combined result of many factors which, together, exerted an impact on the economy and people's life.

First of all, there were mistakes in laying out the economic structure and in socialist transformation. They were also the ill effects of the bureaucratic centralized mechanism based on state subsidies which existed for many years in economic management. All this resulted in slow development of production and increasingly sharper contradictions between supply and demand.

Meanwhile, we slackened our vigilance and failed to take effective measures to prevent bad elements and the enemy from taking advantage of our deficiencies to carry out sabotage.

We have failed to adopt a basic financial policy closely linked with correct pricing, monetary, credit, and wage policies. The state has failed to adequately readjust the incomes of private traders, to seize illegally earned incomes, and to satisfactorily protect state property. It has failed to concentrate major sources of income on the budget and to correctly allocate the capital, materials, and goods at its disposal. Budget expenditures bear a state-subsidy character and have for quite a long time exceeded revenues. Utilization of loans and foreign aid has proved ineffective. We have consumed a major part of the capital acquired from foreign countries and of the basic amortization fund. All this has led to a budget deficit -- a direct cause of serious inflation.

We have made mistakes in tackling the pricing, wage, and money problems. We failed to adopt uniform and effective measures to enable the state to control goods and money. The specific solutions to such problems as price fixing and control; wage fixing and control of wage fund; currency change; steps to be taken in readjusting prices, wages, and the amount of money in circulation were carried out without careful preparations and were not consistent with the actual situation.

The errors in the field of distribution and circulation were very serious errors in economic leadership and management in the past 5 years.

#### 6. On realizing proletarian dictatorship:

The state of slackened proletarian dictatorship is reflected in the many shortcomings we have in socialist transformation, in socioeconomic management, in the ideological and cultural struggle, and in opposing the enemy's schemes and maneuvers of sabotage. We have failed to make full use of the aggregate strength of proletarian dictatorship in order to establish and firmly maintain socialist order in all spheres of economic and social life. We have allowed violations of state law and regulations to become increasingly widespread.

Dear comrades, the above-mentioned errors were serious and protracted ones concerning major positions and policies, concerning strategic guidance and organization of implementation of tasks. The main ideological features of these errors, especially those committed in economic policies, was subjectivism, voluntarism, a simplistic way of thinking and acting, and impatiently seeking to realize one's subjective wishes. It was the tendency toward laissez-faire, slackening of discipline, and failure to seriously implement the party lines and principles. This was petty bourgeois ideology, a manifestation of both left and right deviations.

Exactly as the fifth party congress noted, we were both subjective and hasty on the one hand, and conservative and sluggish on the other. In reality, these two aspects coexisted and hindered the advance of the revolution. The errors and shortcomings in socioeconomic leadership originated from shortcomings in the party's ideological and organizational activity and its cadre work. This lies at the root of all other causes.

In the field of ideology and organization, our party did achieve some good results. Our party organization and our contingent of cadres have further matured, and we have learned many new lessons of experience in building the party when it is in power. We must, however, frankly admit that, faced with new developments and trials in the building of socialism, our party's ideological and organizational activity was unable to keep pace with the revolution's requirements.

In the ideological field, there was a lag in our theoretical appreciation and practical application of the laws prevailing in the period of transition. We were voluntaristic and simplistic in our desire to quickly achieve many objectives of socialism when our country was just at its initial stage. We held unfair prejudices and in fact did not really recognize the existing objective laws of commodity production. Therefore, we did not care to apply them in the determination of our economic positions and policies. We did not pay adequate attention to summing up our practical experience and learning from the experience of fraternal countries.

In organizational work, the biggest shortcoming was the sluggishness and slowness in renovating cadre work. The selection and placing of cadres in various leading and managerial organs at various levels still followed old-fashioned conceptions and incorrect criteria, of a largely formalistic character, without proceeding from the requirements of the political tasks and professional qualifications. It was also done without adequate programming, with little attention paid to the opinion of the masses. The work of educating and managing cadres and party members lacked strictness.

The leadership and work style were heavily characterized by bureaucratism; deeds did not match words; and working and decision-making procedures were not observed. Guidance and supervision were usually lacking in concentration, resoluteness, and consistency. Violations of Leninist principles in party life occurred in various party organizations and party committees, first of all the principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership, individual responsibility, and submission by the minority to the majority, by the lower to the higher echelons, and by the whole party to the Central Committee.

Organizationally speaking, the state apparatus and those of the party and mass organizations were left to grow too big, overlapping, and dispersed. Responsibility for mistakes and shortcomings in party leadership rests first of all with the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, and the Council of Ministers. It should be emphasized that the delay in correctly effecting a transition in the nucleus of leadership was a direct cause for the inadequacy of party leadership in recent years in meeting the requirements of the new situation. The party Central Committee wishes to seriously criticize itself for its shortcomings before the congress.

Proceeding from realities of the revolution in past years, we may draw the following lessons of experience:

First, in all its activities, the party must thoroughly observe the idea to rely on the people as roots and establish and develop the laboring people's right to mastery. Our party has no other aim than to struggle for the people's happiness. The masses are makers of history. Our people are highly revolutionary and endowed with valuable qualities.

Having gone through over a half a century of continuous fighting and endured untold sacrifices and hardship, they have always upheld revolutionary heroism, working diligently and fighting valiantly for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and for socialism. When the party commits mistakes and shortcomings, the people still eagerly hope that the party will rectify its mistakes and take the country forward. Our part cannot fail that expectation of the people.

The great lesson we can draw from past years is that when a party is in power, special care must be taken to consolidate the relationship between the party and the people and to conduct a constant struggle to prevent and overcome bureaucratism. Each Communist Party member must really be both a leader and a very loyal servant of the people. All viewpoints and policies of the party must proceed from the interests, aspirations, and capabilities of the laboring people, and must arouse sympathy and support from the masses. Bureaucratism, commandism, alienation from the masses, and infringements on the people's interests will weaken the strength of the party.

Second, the party must always proceed from reality and observe and act upon objective laws. The ability to realize and act upon objective laws is a guarantee for correct leadership by the party. In order to overcome shortcomings and improve the situation, our party must, first of all, effect a change in concepts and renovation in thinking. We must correctly realize and act in conformity with the system of objective laws, of which the specific laws of socialism will exert an ever stronger influence on the general development of society.

The criteria for assessing the correct application of these laws in the party and state's viewpoints and policies are the development of production, the smooth circulation of goods, the gradual stabilization and betterment of the people's material and cultural life, the emergence of the new socialist man with ever more clearly defined features, an ever more wholesome society, and the consolidation of the socialist system. All viewpoints and policies that produce adverse effects bear evidence of the incorrect application of objective laws and must be either amended or rescinded.

Third, we must know how to combine the forces of the nation with those of our times in the new conditions. Our country can advance directly toward socialism from a small-scale production system, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, because the revolution in our country is taking place in an era of transition to socialism on a global scale. Our people enjoy great assistance and all-round cooperation from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and have the alliance and all-round cooperation of the two fraternal neighboring countries of Laos and Cambodia. Such assistance and cooperation constitutes an important condition for our people to build socialism successfully and defend the socialist fatherland firmly. Our people also enjoy support and assistance from many other friendly countries and from revolutionary and progressive forces the world over.

The development of the present scientific and technological revolution and the tendency for widening international division of labor and cooperation, even between countries with different socioeconomic systems, are also very important conditions for the cause of socialist construction in our country.

In all aspects of our revolutionary undertaking, we must take special care to combine national with international factors and traditional with modern factors and satisfactorily exploit all possibilities for expanding trade relations and economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with foreign countries in order to serve the cause of socialist construction and always fulfill our internationalist duty toward fraternal and friendly countries.

Fourth, we must build the party up to the political tasks of a party in power which leads the people in the socialist revolution. To ensure that our party will fulfill this glorious historic mission it is urgent that we increase the militant strength and enhance the capability for leadership and practical organization of the party. The principle of democratic centralism must be firmly upheld in party life as well as in socioeconomic leadership. Party members must unceasingly foster and enhance their revolutionary qualities and ethics and practice regular self-criticism and criticism within the party and in public. They must strengthen unity and singleness of mind in the party, both in spirit and in action, while heightening their sense of organization and discipline and matching their words with their deeds.

The sixth congress should mark a turning point of decisive significance in raising the party's strength, enhancing its prestige among the masses, and ensuring that it will bring itself up to the new tasks. Our party must become a firm and strong leading party in the socialist revolution.

Dear comrades, we are now faced with the new great and heavy tasks. After more than 10 years of leading our country into the initial stage of the transition period, our party has now been able to realize more profoundly the characteristics of this stage. Small-scale production with its inherent weaknesses, the aftermath of the previous long wars and even of the recent ones, and the vestiges of the old regime are obstacles on the path of development in our country. With the achievements already recorded in socialist construction, we have overcome by a step economic dispersion and backwardness, partly transformed the socioeconomic structure, and laid the initial bases for further development. However, we have not gone far enough from the all too low starting point. Our mistakes and shortcomings have made the situation even more difficult.

The complex socioeconomic reality requires that our party makes policy decisions aimed at changing the situation and bringing about a turning point in development.

In the coming years, the revolution in our country will continue to develop against a greatly changing international background. The revolutionary forces of our times are growing ever stronger and are obviously in an active and offensive position. The forces of the socialist system, with the Soviet Union as its pillar, are being strengthened in every field. The 27th CPSU Congress ushered in a new stage of a turning-point character -- a stage of dynamic development in all areas of social life on the land of the Soviets. With a strategy for accelerating socioeconomic development, the Soviet economy is energetically shifting toward intensive development aimed at realizing the great targets of the remaining years of the 20th century.

The socialist system has entered a new stage of development with a new quality. The all-round achievements of the socialist community and its combined strength in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and national defense fields constitute a decisive factor for the victory of socialism in the struggle between the two opposing sociopolitical systems in the world.

This is also a guarantee of prime importance for all of mankind in the common struggle to safeguard peace and stave off and repel the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

The national independence movement is developing with new characteristics, and the trend for linking national independence with socialism to oppose imperialism is growing ever stronger. The imperialists, in collusion with other international reactionary forces, are, on the one hand, combining military threats from the outside with economic and political encirclement and sabotage aimed at achieving peaceful change and subversion from within; and, on the other hand, waging direct or proxy wars against revolutionary and progressive states.

With the emergence of a series of countries that have just gained national independence, the Nonaligned Movement which includes more than 100 member countries has become a large political force playing an increasingly important role in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism for the defense of independence and peace.

The gap between the developed capitalist countries and the developing countries is widening. The increasingly heavier exploitation by the imperialist countries has driven many Asian, African, and Latin American countries into ever more abject poverty and indebtedness. The struggle to do away with the old world economic order and establish a new, equitable world economic order is becoming increasingly attractive.

In the capitalist countries, the struggle movement of the working class has seen a new step of development linked to the ever-aggravating crisis of imperialism and to the democratic and peace movement against imperialism and the danger of nuclear war.

A salient feature of our times is the scientific and technological revolution which is taking place vigorously, creating a leap forward in the development of production forces and an acceleration of the process of internationalization of production forces. This revolution has rendered more acute the contradictions of our times. A single world market is taking shape in which the two opposing economic systems are engaged in a fierce struggle against each other. On the other hand, economic cooperation is the necessary requirement for the development of both systems.

The struggle in the economic field is of ever great political significance to the outcome of the struggle between the two systems. The socialist countries, bringing into play the superiority of the new system with an increasingly effective use of the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution, are changing their production structures and management mechanism by effecting a broad reform of profound revolutionary significance, and will surely bring about great changes in a not too distant future.

The capitalist economy has not exhausted its capacity for development; but as the scientific and technological revolution and the production forces continue to develop, they will make more acute the basic contradictions inherent in the capitalist system, first of all, those between labor and capital. The development of the production forces also leads to great upheavals in the economic relations between capitalist countries, especially among the three centers -- the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. Torn by contradictions and rivalries among themselves, the capitalist countries are seeking every method and means, even the exploitation of the scientific and technological revolution, to achieve development, reconcile their inner contradictions and ally with one another against the revolutionary forces.

Controlling huge economic and military forces, imperialism -- U.S. imperialism first of all -- and other international reactionary forces are stubbornly holding on to their objectives. They refuse to renounce their policy of pursuing the arms race, particularly nuclear armament, and causing local conflicts to counterattack revolutionary and peace forces. Never before has the danger of a nuclear war begun by imperialism been so great as it is now. The U.S. monopolistic capitalist groups, whose main forces are the military-industrial complexes, reap huge profits by creating tension in the international situation; and they use this as justification for their colossal military expenditures, their global ambitions, their intervention in other nations' internal affairs, and their attacks on the very rights of the American laboring people.

Although the fierce counterattacks by imperialism and international reactionary forces have caused losses and obstacles to peace and revolution, the energetic struggle of the revolutionary and peace forces with the Soviet Union as the pillar has thwarted part of their schemes. With the summit talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, the configuration of struggle in conditions of peaceful coexistence between the two opposing social systems is being strengthened and developed. The struggle for the defense of world peace is attracting broad forces from all countries. The struggle for peace and the revolutionary struggle are two attacking prongs that are hitting hard at the same time at imperialism and weakening it.

Mankind is now at a crossroads, faced with a choice concerning new, global problems. A nuclear war will only bring destruction to all the warring parties and to life on earth. Between countries with different social systems, the only correct choice is competition in the economic field and the way of life. All sides should coordinate with one another in solving global problems confronting all nations and the human community as a whole, such as the population explosion, the food program, the use of natural resources, and protection of the environment.

The socialist countries has definitely affirmed their choice for the path of competition in the economic field and in their way of life; and this competition can only take place in conditions of firmly guaranteed peace.

In the Asia-Pacific region, important changes are also taking place. The revolutionary and peace forces continue to grow bigger and stronger. The economy of the region continues to develop at a quick rate. Asia-Pacific is a center of fierce struggle between revolution and counterrevolution. At the same time, the relations between countries with different political systems in this region also join the common trend of struggle within the configuration of peaceful coexistence. The Asia-Pacific strategy being intensively deployed by the warlike U.S. forces is in reality a strategy for rallying new forces with the aim of furthering their imperialist interests and directing the spearhead at the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the peace, national independence, and democracy-loving forces in the region.

With regard to Indochina, the hegemonist power and imperialism have not given up their long-term scheme to weaken and subjugate the three peoples. They may continue their present policy of confrontation, using military threats and encircling and isolating us to bleed us white and make it impossible for us to concentrate on economic construction and on improving the people's living conditions. Obviously they have failed, however, and will fail completely. Our people have new capabilities to consolidate and preserve peace, and take advantage of favorable international conditions for developing the economy, building socialism, and defending our homeland.

We reaffirm at this congress that our whole party, people and Armed Forces -- single-mindedly united -- will devote all their spiritual and material forces to the continued performance of the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland while making positive contributions to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Our people will continue to do their utmost to strengthen militant solidarity, heighten the quality and effectiveness of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and consolidate and develop the special alliance with Laos and Cambodia -- regarding it as a sacred international duty and a task of strategic importance to the vital interests of independence, freedom, and socialism in our country and on the Indochinese peninsula as a whole.

For the sake of defending our fatherland, our whole party, people, and Armed Forces, bringing into full play the aggregate strength of our country and society, will resolutely defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage while standing ready and planning to cope successfully with all eventualities he creates.

We should hold firm to and put into practice the view that the whole people build the country and defend the fatherland and the whole Armed Forces defend the fatherland and build the country, and persevere in carrying out and making concrete the party's military line in the period of building and defending the fatherland.

We must bring into full play the strength of the whole system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and of the whole party, people and Armed Forces; closely combine economic, defense and security tasks; and step up the building of the all-people national defense and security and of a secure rear in all respects.

Efforts must be concentrated on building the regular People's Army, making it ever more modern with ever higher aggregate quality: a rational, balanced, compact, and strong organization with strict discipline, high combat readiness, and fighting capacity. We must organize well the safeguarding of our sovereignty and security on the border and in our airspace, territorial waters, and islands and build and strengthen a solid force of border guards. The militia and self-defense forces must be constantly developed with adequate strength and quality to meet the requirements of the tasks. Building reserve forces is to be strengthened. Research should be accelerated for the development of Vietnamese military science and arts.

Efforts of the state, people, and Armed Forces should be pooled to meet the requirements of the fighting tasks and combat readiness and the necessities of the material and cultural life of the Armed Forces. The policies on the duties of the rear toward the Army should be fully implemented. The defense industry should be developed step by step along with the strengthening the country's economic potentials. On the basis of ensuring the fighting tasks, combat readiness and defense oriented production work, we shall mobilize part of the military forces and employ part of the defense industrial capacity for economic construction.

The mechanism of party leadership over the Army and national defense should be correctly implemented.

The safeguarding of political security and the maintenance of public order and social safety should be carried out with the strength of all forces, armed and unarmed, and with every necessary means. This struggle must be closely and constantly organized in each region and in all units throughout the country under the centralized and unified leadership of the party committees at all levels.

Residence registration work should be done in a regular way. Enterprises, offices, schools, hospitals, city wards, villages, and urban and rural districts must be made safe in terms of security and order. Safe areas and lines in the localities must be formed. Our ranks must be made pure and strong. The enemy's acts of economic, political, and ideological sabotage and their intelligence and espionage activities must be forestalled and punished.

As a core of the revolutionary Armed Forces of this important struggle, the people's security force must be built into a truly pure, powerful, regular, and eventually modernized force absolutely loyal to the fatherland and people, possessing a firm base among the masses and an ever higher professional level, and truly constituting a sharp, reliable, instrument of the party and the socialist state.

The victory of the cause of defending the fatherland must be guaranteed by the aggregate strength of the new system. While giving constant care to the task of national defense, our party and people continue to attach prime importance to the task of building socialism, collective mastery, a new economy, a new culture, and the new socialist man.

The party's sixth congress affirms the continuation of the general line of the socialist revolution and the line for building the socialist economy determined by the party's fourth and fifth congresses. This congress, by concentrating the wisdom of the whole party and people, is to sum up the creative and abundant experience of all sectors, levels, and grass-roots units, solve a number of important theoretical and practical problems, and develop the party's line and raise the party's capacity in guiding its implementation.

Today we have the conditions to acquire a better knowledge of the path to socialism in our country.

Advancing from capitalism to socialism through the transition period is an objective necessity, and the length of this period is dependent on the economic, political, and social conditions of each country. The transition period in our country, which is advancing straight towards socialism from small-scale production, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, must naturally be long and very difficult. This is a period of profound, all-round, and thorough revolutionary transformation aimed at building from the beginning a new society in terms of productive forces, and in the relations of production as well as in superstructure. This is a period of complicated class struggle, the struggle between the two roads -- socialist and capitalist -- in all spheres of social life to solve the who-will-win problem. Holding firm to the dictatorship of the proletariat, promoting the right to collective mastery of the working people, and simultaneously undertaking the three revolutions and carrying out socialist industrialization are the main contents of the party's revolutionary line.

After this congress, with a revolutionary and scientific spirit, and by continuing the development of the determined line, our party should expedite the building of a complete program for the whole socialist revolution in the transition period. On the basis of that program, we shall build a strategy for economic and social development, a strategy for scientific and technological development, and so forth.

Drafting a complete revolutionary program and a strategy for economic and social development is a political event of the utmost importance for the revolutionary guidance in a relatively long period, laying the ideological and political foundation for all activities of the party, the state, and society.

The initial stage is a small transitional step within the great transitional step. As Lenin put it: This period, the transition period, in our policy is again divided into many smaller transitional steps. All the difficulties of our task and of the policy and all the skill in the policy lie in knowing how to deal with the specific task of each of these transitional steps."

VO DONG GIANG GIVES BRIEFING AT CONGRESS PRESS CENTER

BK161621 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Minister Vo Dong Giang, member of the Council of Ministers and a delegate to the Sixth CPV Congress, held a press conference at the congressional press center this afternoon to discuss foreign policy. A large number of foreign and local press, radio, and television correspondents now covering the congress attended this conference.

At the press conference, the minister briefed newsmen on the task regarding Vietnam's foreign policy which will be presented and approved at this congress. The comrade said: One of the major lessons drawn from the realities of the Vietnamese revolution is the need to know how to combine the strength of the nation with that of our time. This is a matter having the character of law which was already demonstrated during Vietnam's anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation. Today, while the international situation undergoes great changes and the Vietnamese revolution is developing and is very promising, the need to combine more satisfactorily the strength of the nation with that of our time has become even more important. This is the most general and greatest viewpoint that influences the determination of Vietnamese foreign policy.

The minister believes that this principle will help the newsmen understand those specific issues outlined in the Political Report at the sixth congress.

Next, the minister answered a number of questions raised by the newsmen. Concerning Vietnamese-Chinese relations, the minister said: China continues to pursue its hostile policy against Vietnam, whereas Vietnam consistently continues to treasure the long-standing friendship and wishes to restore normal relations between the two countries. So far, China has yet to respond to this demand. The Political Report once again states that Vietnam is ready to hold talks with China at any time, at any level, and anywhere in order to normalize relations between the two countries in the interest of the two peoples and of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

As for the prospect for a solution to the Cambodian problem, the minister said: The precondition for a political solution concerning Cambodia is now ripe. The SRV and the PRK will step up their efforts in this new, favorable juncture to quickly reach a solution acceptable to both sides.

Regarding the relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the minister said: This is the relationship between strategic allies who share the same ideal of building socialism and communism and preserving peace. This relationship must be consolidated with each passing day. Vietnam emphasizes with and totally supports the Soviet Union's proposals made in General Secretary Gorbachev's speech on moving toward the establishment of a comprehensive security system in the Asia-Pacific region. At the 41st UN General Assembly, Vietnam presented a detailed analysis pointing out those preconditions, which are now surfacing, in favor of efforts to turn the Asia-Pacific region into a zone of peaceful coexistence while affirming that such a trend in this region is taking place. It is necessary to struggle for such a future in the remaining years of this century. Vietnam will strive to contribute its greatest efforts to this lofty cause.

The minister thanked foreign and local newsmen for having attentively covered the proceedings of the Sixth CPV Congress, and he wished the newsmen satisfactory fulfillment of their duties.

#### Mandarin Service on Remarks

OW162059 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] A press conference was held at the press center of the Sixth CPV Congress on the afternoon of 16 December to discuss Vietnam's foreign policy and its tasks. Vo Dong Giang, special envoy of the Foreign Ministry, presided over the press conference. He briefed domestic and foreign correspondents on the tasks of Vietnam's foreign policy as pointed out in the CPV Central Committee Political Report. He clearly pointed out a regular issue of the contemporary era -- the issue of linking each country's revolution with that of all progressive people throughout the world. The victory of each country's revolution can also be regarded as a victory won by progressive people throughout the world in their struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces.

Minister Vo Dong Giang emphatically pointed out: The victory of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has vividly indicated that the strength of the Vietnamese people and that of the world's revolutionary forces are combined. The task of Vietnam's party and state in the field of external affairs in the coming years is to strive to combine the strength of the nation with that of the epoch; firmly maintain peace in Indochina; actively contribute to firmly safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia and the world; consolidate the special relationship between the three Indochinese countries; strengthen the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community; secure favorable international conditions for the cause of building socialism and defending the homeland; and at the same time actively contribute to the common struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Minister Vo Dong Giang answered various questions raised by the reporters. When a reporter asked if Vietnam has any new policy in dealing with China, Minister Vo Dong Giang pointed out: Regrettably, China continues to pursue a hostile policy toward Vietnam, even at present. We, the Vietnamese side, have always cherished the long-standing friendly relations between the Chinese people and the Vietnamese people. We hope to restore these friendly relations. At the same time, we hope to normalize our relations with the People's Republic of China, in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The Political Report made at this congress once again reaffirms that Vietnam is ready to negotiate with China at any time, at any level, and in any place in order to normalize the relations between the two countries. However, to date China has not yet actively responded.

Minister Vo Dong Giang held that the Soviet Union has repeatedly made efforts to help improve its relations with China. However, the Vietnamese side also firmly believes that the Soviet Union has never undermined the interests of any third nation. In fact, China really seeks to exert pressure on Vietnam through the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations. However, facts will prove that this is only a daydream.

On the Cambodian issue, Minister Vo Dong Giang said: The conditions for a political solution for Cambodia and Southeast Asia are ripe. The time for securing such a solution is rapidly approaching. Vietnam is determined to strengthen its efforts to promptly reach a political solution that is acceptable to all sides in the new period.

Answering a reporter's question, Minister Vo Dong Giang said: Vietnam will not negotiate with Cambodia's opposition individuals and groups. This is a matter of principle. Cambodia's issue of national concord must be solved by establishing a dialogue between Cambodia's opposition individuals and groups on one side and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the other. This is Cambodia's problem.

Minister Vo Dong Giang emphatically pointed out: The People's Republic of Kampuchea is not only increasing its prestige, but also developing with each passing day. It has gradually assumed the task of safeguarding its own security. This will provide favorable conditions for Vietnam to withdraw its volunteer Armed Forces in five separate stages. It may also help Vietnam completely withdraw its troops from Cambodia by 1990. The year 1990 is an important time. At that time, whether or not we have a political solution to the so-called Cambodian question will no longer be important because the issue of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia -- a subject always condemned by imperialism, expansionism, and the reactionary forces in the world -- will no longer exist. Therefore, there is a trend for dialogue at an early date in order to find a solution to the Cambodian issue. This trend is rapidly gaining momentum in Southeast Asia and in the world.

#### CPV NATIONAL CONGRESS CONTINUES 16 DECEMBER

##### Morning Session

BK161804 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Dear friends: This morning, 16 December, the second day of the congress, the congress remained in session. Comrade Vo Chi Cong chaired the session. At the opening of the session, those participating in the congress heard a speech by Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Council of Ministers, minister of interior, and a delegate from Cuu Long Province.

On behalf of the Ministry of Interior and of the People's Public Security Force, Comrade Pham Hung showed a total identity of view with and favored all the party Central Committee's evaluations of the national situation and the party's orientations and tasks for socioeconomic development for the 5-year period 1986-90 presented by Comrades Truong Chinh and Vo Van Kiet at the opening session of the congress. Apart from those achievements gained in study work, the comrade frankly pointed out deficiencies and shortcomings displayed by the People's Security Force: In the contingent of People's Public Security combatants, there remain negative manifestations such as coercing the masses, taking bribes, and embezzling socialist property.

The comrade emphasized the urgent need to renovate the performance of the People's Public Security Force. He said:

[Begin Pham Hung recording] Defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland on a national scale involves not only the need to defend sovereignty and territorial integrity -- without letting the enemy occupy an inch of our fatherland's soil -- but also the need to defend the political system of the socialist regime; to defend the policy lines and the organization of the CPV; to defend the unified solidarity bloc among the people of various nationalities; to defend the worker-peasant alliance bloc; to defend the new economy, new culture, and new men; and to defend the pure Marxist-Leninist thoughts now flourishing gradually in our revolutionary cause. Building and defending are two sides of a work process.

Therefore, defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland must become a content of and a mechanism within the process of developing socialist construction in our country. Defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland must become the habit in the thoughts and actions of every communist party member and of every Vietnamese citizen, whatever their position or field of activity.

The spirit of revolutionary vigilance and the sense of defense must be constantly upheld by every one in his daily work and must be regarded as a matter directly concerning the safety of life, work, labor, and production. We must maintain constant vigilance against the enemy. They are sabotaging us in various areas without sparing any sectors or any establishments. They are taking advantage of any negligences -- no matter where it exists -- on our part to sabotage us. Outwardly, they look as if they do not want to hurt anyone's feelings. But inside, they are very perfidious and dangerous.

We must make our internal ranks clean and steadfast, scrupulously comply with the party discipline and the state law and order, strictly enforce all the management regulations and systems, and resolutely do away with all negative phenomena and completely guard against negligence without giving the enemy a chance to sabotage us. [end recording] [applause]

Next, Comrade Le Thanh Nhan, secretary of the Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee and delegate from the Hau Giang Provincial Party Organization, took the floor. His report brought to the congress the voice of agricultural workers in an important agricultural region of the fatherland. After affirming that Hau Giang is a major agricultural province and pointing out its past achievements, Comrade Le Thanh Nhan criticized the shortcomings committed by the local party organization in stepping up agricultural production and, at the same time, boldly and frankly citing the very difficult problems that his province cannot resolve without the cooperation and assistance of other localities and the central level, particularly the problem concerning supplies that must be imported from foreign countries. He voiced the following opinions"

[Begin Le Thanh Nhan recording] We have on many occasions made suggestions and today, I would like to continue making suggestions based on the ideas contributed at party congresses held at various levels in our province.

1. The central level should concentrate investment in agricultural production, especially grain production, to boost productivity and output in the most productive areas that are seldom hit by natural calamities such as typhoons and flooding and are capable of turning out plenty of grain. In our opinion, the Mekong delta, with its large arable land and favorable climate, is a region with great potential for producing grain and food and producing and processing agricultural and marine products for export. Therefore, appropriate concentrated investments should be made to tap the potentials there more satisfactorily at an early date so as to meet the local demand for grain and make an important contribution to the whole country. To say this does not mean that we take other grain-producing regions lightly.

2. Given little capital investment and the limited capability of the central level, we ask that the central level establish fixed grain obligation quotas for the localities on a 5-year basis and allow the localities to balance their budgets by using the products they have turned out. After fulfilling their quota obligations, they may engage in exporting and effect economic integration with other localities in order to purchase equipment and supplies needed for agricultural production and consumer goods for use locally and to make a contribution to the entire country.

3. The central level and the ministries concerned should study the adoption of appropriate policies designed to resolve the production of grain by establishing the ratio for two-way exchanges of fertilizer, insecticides, gasoline and oil, timber, and cement for paddy with the peasants; readjusting the price of paddy for each crop season; reducing agricultural taxes because the current policy involves an all too detailed classification of lands and an exorbitant tax rate of 700-kg per hectare; reexamining the prices of industrial consumer goods to make it compatible with the prices of grain, agricultural products, and foodstuffs; and providing incentive benefits for cadres of villages producing grain and food and making contributions to the state whose life is beset with difficulties at present.

We have made specific suggestions concerning these problems and hope that the central level will study and settle them after the congress. [end recording] [applause]

After Comrade Le Thanh Nhan finished his report, Comrade Vo Chi Cong cordially invited Comrade Josef Kempny, head of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia delegation, to read his greetings. The comrade head of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia delegation received bursts of warm applause reflecting the congress's feelings of solidarity. Responding to these feelings, Comrade Josef Kempny said that he felt honored to be able to attend our party congress and conveyed the admiration and high regards of the Czechoslovak party and people for the history of stalwart struggle of the heroic Vietnamese party and people. He stressed that the Political Report of the CPV Central Committee, which presents a principled way of defining the coming tasks of the stage of socialist construction in Vietnam, had left him with deep impressions. He continued:

[Begin Kempny recording in Czechoslovak fading into superimposed Vietnamese translation] We hold that one of the primary conditions for successfully developing socialism in Czechoslovakia is the close coordination between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in thoroughly implementing the integrated program of scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member countries till the year 2000 and in thoroughly taking joint actions in all fields. We consider as very important efforts to enhance the efficiency of CEMA and further develop the integration of the socialist economy as noted at the meeting of leaders of CEMA member countries.

Our two parties are bound to each other by historical friendly relations. We note with pleasure that in the spirit of the treaty of cooperation and friendship between the CSSR and the SRV, relations between our two countries, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing well in all respects. The salient feature of these relations consists of mutual respect, trust, and understanding.

The comrade stressed: Naturally, we pay attention primarily to the perfection of economic cooperation. The long-term economic and scientific and technical cooperation program between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam from now to the year 2000, which was signed last year, has created great capabilities and prospects for strengthening economic coordination between the two countries.

Finally, we wish the Vietnamese Communist Party members and people many successes in implementing the resolutions of the sixth congress in the struggle for a more prosperous socialist Vietnam and in our common struggle for the victory of socialism and peace in the world. [applause] [end recording]

Following the greetings of the Czechoslovak Communist party, Comrade Vo Chi Cong invited Comrade Werner Krolkowski, head of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] delegation, to take the floor. Comrade Krolkowski brought to our congress the fraternal regards of the SED.

The SED's regards were interrupted several times by hearty applause, particularly when Comrade Krolikowski recalled the words of Comrade Eric Honecker about the friendship between our two parties and countries: Our friendship has been constantly developed under a pure and bright sky. No one and nothing can make this sky murky. [passage omitted]

Later, the congress delegates listened attentively to the greetings presented by Comrade Hamori Csaba, head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] delegation. The comrade talked about the efforts, research, and measures of the MSZMP aimed at accelerating economic development over the past years. He welcomed the CPV's new attitude and spirit of making changes in economic thinking. [passage omitted]

Dear friends: Next, Comrade Altangerel, head of the MPRP delegation, brought to our party congress greetings of victory and vigorous advancement from the MPRP. After praising the party and people of Vietnam for their tradition of persistent struggle, their heroism, and their firmness in overcoming all obstacles and ordeals as shown in the past recent years, the comrade said:

[Begin Altangerel recording in Mongolian fading into Vietnamese translation] With its seriousness highly reflective of the party character and with its workstyle bearing a principled character, the characteristics of your congress this time are to defend the actual image of Vietnam and to implement successfully all the new, great tasks in the cause of socialist construction. The communists, the laboring people of Mongolia note with joy and pride the results and achievements scored by fraternal Vietnam in socialist construction. We are convinced that the traditional friendship and the close cooperation between the MPRP and the CPV as well as between the MPR and the SRV will continue to be strengthened and developed on the basis of those fixed principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism consistent with the fundamental interests of our two peoples. With the SRV constantly consolidating its fraternal friendship and its multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union and with other countries in the socialist community, it has become an impregnable outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia. [end recording] [applause]

Comrade Grish Filipov, head of the Bulgarian Communist Party delegation, an envoy from the Balkan peninsula, brought our party congress greetings from a country that is rising vigorously thanks to its own efforts and its close cooperation with the Soviet Union over the years. [passage omitted]

Following the greetings by the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the congress was enthused by the greetings of the delegation of the Romanian Communist party delivered by Comrade Ion Coman, leader of the delegation. [passage omitted]

Dear friends, following the morning recess, the congress heard a report from the delegation of the party organization of Nghe Tinh, the birthplace of great President Ho Chi Minh, delivered by Comrade Nguyen Ky Cam, secretary of the provincial party committee. After pointing out the traditions of his party organization and expressing total agreement on the Political Report of the party Central Committee, the comrade clearly affirmed the determination of the Nghe Tinh party organization to carry out the three programs from economic development adopted by the sixth congress. He said:

[Begin Nugyen Ky Cam recording] In the Political Report, the central level is very correct when referring to the exploitation of the strong position of the midland and mountainous regions. The potentials of these regions are generally very great. In Nghe Tinh particularly, there are many economic establishments under the management of sectors at the central level, but they are poor in terms of material bases. If attention is paid to making intensive investments for developing the infrastructure, it will be possible to raidly create plentiful and steady sources of agricultural and forestry products.

At present, the centrally-run establishments are still heavily bent on guidance and exploitation, and appropriate attention has not been focused on intensive investments, thus lowering economic efficiency, shortening the economic cycle of long-term industrial crops, and rapidly exhausting forest resources.

In the integration of the state-run, collectivized, and family-based economy, the centrally-run establishments have yet to play a leading role; and consequently, it is necessary to effect economic integration with the above-said economic components so as to create an ever larger volume of marketable products for delivery to factories already built such as the fruit plant in Nghia Dan and the black tea plant in Anh Son, and to turn out large quantities of agricultural, forestry, and mineral products having high economic value for export.

The large midland and mountainous region of Nghe Tinh also holds an important position in the economic and national defense fields. For our part, we will strive to concentrate investments in production establishments. But we suggest that the central level invest in the building of some major communication lines, water conservancy projects, and a number of facilities for processing agricultural and forestry products so as to simultaneously develop the economy and strengthen national defense potential while striving for an achievement of great significance through the introduction of settled farming and a settled life to nearly 300,000 compatriots of ethnic minority nationalities. Only in this way will it be possible to check the very serious ecological recession that is taking place at present, and also to replenish our forest resources. [end recording] [applause]

Afterward, Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Union, delegate from Ben Tre Province, expressed her views. The comrade raised the voice and earnest aspirations of the Vietnam Women's Union [VWU] as follows:

[Begin Nguyen Thi Dinh recording] Under the party's leadership, the VWU, the Fatherland Front, various people's organizations, and their related organs and branches will renovate methods of action, closely work with grass-roots levels, motivate and educate women, enhance their sense of mastery, actively surmount all difficulties, and positively fulfill all tasks. At the same time, they will promptly receive women's demands and aspirations and recommend that the party and state adopt appropriate policies and measures, make laws, and control and supervise their implementation.

Conscious of their responsibilities, women of all walks of life will demonstrate their determination to implement the resolutions of the party congress through concrete and fruitful acts depending on their positions. They will strive to work, produce, practice thrift, study, comply with laws and policies, build families, and raise good children, thereby realistically contributing to stepping up the mass movement for revolutionary acts in each unit and establishment and successfully carrying out the 1986-90 state plan.

Vietnamese women vow to deserve beloved and respected Uncle Ho's praise: Our women, young and old, will strive to make the beautiful fatherland even more beautiful. [applause] [end recording]

The congress delegates then heard the greetings presented by the Albanian Workers Party delegation led by Comrade Xhemal Dymylja. [passage omitted]

Friends, concluding this morning's congress work were greetings by the WPK delegation led by Comrade Kim Yong-chae.

The comrade displayed admiration for the heroic Vietnamese people and CPV, and stressed: The U.S. imperialists have the ambition of conquering the world, transforming Asia into a battleground of military and political conflict with socialism. They are intensively arming themselves with nuclear weapons in this region while, at the same time, striving to accelerate the formation of a new NATO-type military bloc in Asia, the axis of which is the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance which has frequently conducted large-scale military exercises similar to the nuclear exercises in South Korea, Japan, and adjacent areas. The result is that the situation in Asia and on the South Korean peninsula is becoming increasingly tense and peace and security in Asia is being seriously threatened.

Aware that its lofty mission to the nation for the sake of socialism and peace throughout the world, the WPK will do its utmost to struggle to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula, to solve the problem of national unification in a peaceful and sovereign manner, to unify all progressive forces in the world, to persistently struggle for peace and independence in Asia, and to transform Asia into a region free of aggression and war.

Finally, the comrade said: On this occasion, may we express our gratitude to the Vietnamese Communist Party and people for their support for and solidarity with our people's struggle to unify the fatherland in a peaceful and sovereign manner.

Friends, the congress session on the afternoon of 16 December was under the chairmanship of Comrade Pham Hung. The following foreign delegations delivered their speeches of greetings: the Sandinista National Liberation Front delegation, the Portuguese Communist Party delegation, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front delegation of El Salvador, the French Communist Party delegation, the Japanese Communist Party delegation, the Ethiopian Workers Party, the German Communist Party or DKP delegation, the Communist Party of India -- CPI, the Italian Communist Party delegation, the Communist Party of Chile delegation, the Afghan People's Democratic Party delegation, and the delegation of the National Congress Party of India.

#### Foreign Leaders Address Congress

BK161645 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 16 -- Following are excerpts from the speeches of greetings delivered today by the heads of many foreign delegations at the sixth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam:

Werner Krolikowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers:

"Much has been achieved and your 6th party congress will decide what to be done next to heal the heavy wounds of war, improve the people's life, create opportunities for everyone to learn and to receive health care with a view to promoting the creativeness and industriousness of the Vietnamese workers, peasants and intellectuals for a better use to the resources of the country in service of all.

"Dear Vietnamese comrades, we share with you the pride in your free and beautiful country, in your international prestige and in your solidarity with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples as well as the respected position of your country in the big family of socialist nations.

"We highly appreciate the persistent efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the interests of dialogue and mutual understanding in Southeast Asia, highly value the common constructive proposals of the three countries aimed at settling disputes through negotiations, and normalizing relations with neighbouring countries".

Csaba Hamori, Political Bureau member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union:

"The outspoken criticism and self criticism of the Political Report of the CPV Central Committee on the economic tasks and the origins of the problems being posed to your country has commanded deep respect among all members of our delegation. The Communist Party of Vietnam, with its courage and principled persistence in finding out mistakes has once again proved itself to be the worthy vanguard of the Vietnamese working class, the leading force of the Vietnamese society.

"In the present peaceful national construction, the fraternal Vietnamese Communists and people can count upon the international solidarity of the Hungarian Communists and people who are also building socialism".

"We firmly believe that the 6th CPV Congress will achieve fine results and put forth effective resolutions, that would bring a happy life to the population and prosperity to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We wish the Communists and all the labouring people of Vietnam many achievements in implementing the congress resolutions".

Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel, member of the Political Bureau of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, first secretary of the party committee of Ulaanbaatar:

"The Sixth CPV Congress is an important event in the continued consolidation of world socialism. As representative of the MPRP, we have attentively listened to the Political Report delivered by Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV CC. The report has made a principled analysis of the achievements obtained by the CPV and the Vietnamese people in socialist construction in the recent past, and defined the task of continuing the socio-economic development of Vietnam and its peaceful foreign policy.

"From this forum, I would like to stress once again that the People's Republic of Mongolia fully supports the initiatives jointly put forth by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation, and Vietnam's persistent efforts to realise its peaceful initiatives.

"It is imperative to coordinate the efforts of all Asian nations, parliaments, political parties, social organisations and progressive forces to peacefully solve the disputes and put out the hotbeds of war.

"We hope that the consultative conference of the representatives of communist and workers' parties in the region to be held in Ulaanbaatar next year will serve the cause of preserving peace and security in Asia and the Pacific".

Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] Central Committee:

"Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a party tempered and forged through harsh struggles, the Vietnamese people are now firmly advancing to socialism. As your brothers, we all greatly rejoice at the great achievements you have obtained. We are confident that your 6th party congress will help generate a new strength to take Socialist Vietnam continually onward. This is exactly what Comrade Ho Chi Minh wrote in his testament, i.e. After the victory, you will rebuild your country ten times more beautiful. We are certain that you will succeed in materialising his wish. That is because Socialist Vietnam now is in reliable hands, and also because, as a Vietnamese poet put it five centuries ago, 'the country may experience its ups and downs, but never will it lack talents'.

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria values highly and supports the principled and constructive foreign policy of Vietnam aimed at consolidating world peace and security. It supports Vietnam's persistent struggle and contributions to strengthening the position of socialism and marking Southeast Asia a region of good neighbourliness and cooperation".

"We are of the firm belief that the acts of imperialism and reaction to cause complexities to the situation in Indochina and weaken the achievements of socialism in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea will soon meet with complete failure".

Ion Coman, member of the Permanent Bureau of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Central Committee:

"We follow with keen interest the Political Report delivered by General Secretary Truong Chinh at the congress, summing up the Vietnamese working people's achievements in building a new regime, the socialist regime, in Vietnam as well as pointing to the important targets set by the congress for the coming period.

"As a close friend of yours, we would like to extend to the communists and the entire people of Vietnam our warm congratulations on their achievements recorded in their revolutionary social transformation, in building the material and technical bases of socialism, and in socioeconomic development. We wish you success in the implementation of the tasks to be adopted at this congress.

"We take the opportunity to reiterate the friendship and militant solidarity between the RCP and the CPV, which have seen strong manifestations in the struggle against colonialism and the imperialists' aggressive war. These relations have been actively developed in the years of socialism in all spheres, political, economic, scientific and technological".

Xhemal Dymylja, member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, first secretary of the party Committee of Elbasan Province:

"Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and by their wonderful struggle against foreign aggressors and their henchmen, the freedom-loving and valiant Vietnamese people have won the most valuable victory in their history -- liberating and reunifying their country.

"This just struggle has won the hearts and minds of the freedom-loving nations and all the progressive and revolutionary forces all over the world. This struggle will for ever retain its great value, showing to other nations that a nation, however small, can never be subdued provided it has the determination to struggle to the end and surmount all sacrifices.

"In their self-sacrificing struggle and labour, our people have always enjoyed the solidarity of the fraternal Vietnamese people which has bound us in a firm friendship. We hope that this friendship, which took its origin in the struggle and in the endeavours made by our two peoples for liberty and socialism, will develop constantly."

**Kim Yong-chae, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, minister of communications:**

"Right after their country's reunification, the Vietnamese people, led by the Communist Party of Vietnam, have made tireless efforts to stabilise the people's life and build socialism on a national scale.

"In particular, to welcome the 6th CPV Congress, the Vietnamese people have launched a stirring socialist labour emulation drive in a bid to fulfil the objectives of the first year of the 4th Five-Year Plan and have won many successes.

"We wish that the Vietnamese people will strongly advance socialist construction along the new line set forth by the Sixth CPV Congress."

**Luis Carrion Cruz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, [FSLN]:**

"For us, guerrillas and underground fighters of the Sandinist people, the historic epic of the undaunted Vietnamese people's struggles against the French colonialists, Japanese fascists and the powerful military machine of the U.S. imperialists has been a source of constant encouragement, an example and an ever-lasting assurance that the strength of the people is greater than any weapons in the world.

"We know that today, after long years of struggle, you are still victims of threats and acts of aggression from a powerful neighbour, who does not want to see an eternally independent Vietnam. On this occasion, we wish to assure you that the FSLN and the entire Nicaraguan people are standing by your side and support your legitimate aspirations to achieve peace and happiness for all peoples on the Indochinese peninsula.

"At present, you are facing difficult and complicated tasks of building a socialist society, overcoming the legacy of the past and achieving social, cultural, and economic development. You certainly know better than anyone also that to proceed on that path, there is no miracle nor set pattern other than their [as received] revolutionary principles and the loyalty to the people".

#### Evening Session

BK170425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Dec 86

[By radio correspondent Tran Trong Truy]

[Text] Motivated by a high communist spirit and party character, the Sixth CPV Congress continued its work last night. On behalf of the congress presidium, Comrade Nguyen Ky Cam directed the session.

The session opened with a statement by Comrade Le Duc Binh, secretary of the Hai Hung provincial party committee and delegate of the Hai Hung provincial party organization.

On the basis of the actual implementation of the Hai Hung party organization's cadre policy during the past few years, Comrade Le Duc Binh affirmed that cadres must be rejuvenated to build smooth, new relations in the efforts to rebuild the way of thinking, organization, and workstyle. His statement stressed: Cadres' placement must be based completely on the interests of the revolution and the need to ensure the fulfillment of political tasks; it also must be based on cadres' quality and capabilities.

Dealing with a number of policies on cadre work, Comrade Le Duc Binh cited an example: Under the conditions of the prolonged existence of the bureaucratic centralized mechanism based on state subsidies, some deviant, conservative, irresponsible, and inefficient cadres, who lacked party character and were at odds with nobody, were trusted and considered good cadres. In contrast, some dynamic and creative cadres who dared to think and act, who were efficient in production and business, and who committed some mistakes and shortcomings due to the difficulties they faced in carrying out their duties, were denied understanding and assistance. Worse still, a number of persons belittled and criticized these cadres, causing their morale to drop. Comrade Le Duc Binh pointed out:

[Begin recording] If cadres are always a decisive factor in organizing the implementation of all lines and policies, then we must say now that rejuvenating cadres is the decisive factor in the successful realization of the process of renewing the party leadership in socioeconomic work. Rejuvenation of cadres must begin with the renewal of the way of thinking with regard to cadre work. The central level should continue to affirm that the basic standard of a cadre is that he must have revolutionary quality and work capability. This is an unchangeable requirement. However, what needs to be changed is the perception of the concrete substance of cadres' quality and capabilities in view of the current situation and tasks of the revolution. At this juncture, cadres' quality and capabilities must be reflected first in the identity of views and profound understanding of the party's lines and new viewpoints on socioeconomic issues; in having a new way of thinking and the determination and courage to struggle for the rebuilding process; in keeping close contact with reality; in remaining responsive to new developments; in developing a capacity for organizing the implementation of tasks; and in making active and effective contributions to the efforts to bring about changes in the socioeconomic system. The objective of cadre rejuvenation must be achieved in an active, resolute, simultaneous, gradual, and steady fashion. It cannot be achieved on a massive scale and in a hasty manner. Rejuvenation of cadres is a process which is closely linked with the process of rebuilding the managerial mechanism and the leadership of socioeconomic work. Through the process of rebuilding socioeconomic leadership, many cadres will achieve maturity, many new talents will emerge, and there will be clearer evidence of cadres' quality -- all this will create more favorable conditions for the rejuvenation of cadres. Moreover, reanimating cadres does not simply mean a change of people. It is more important than that. It requires that cadres be trained again and equipped with new knowledge, new capabilities, and a new way of thinking, thereby enabling the contingent of cadres -- both old and new, aging and young -- to measure up to the new revolutionary tasks.

Our Hai Hung party organization will devote itself to educating cadres so that they will have a firm grasp on the resolutions of this congress; will do a better job of improving their knowledge in all fields, especially in economic management; and will pay attention to reviewing and learning from the experience of the progressive models. In this way, we will create a basis for our cadres to continue reviewing their way of thinking and capabilities to satisfactorily fulfill the tasks entrusted by the party. [applause] [end recording]

Following Comrade Le Duc Binh's speech, Comrade Pham The Duyet, acting chairman of the VCTU and delegate from the Quang Ninh provincial party organization, presented to the congress the thoughts of the working class and the practical progress made in work related to workers' motivation. He pointed out the outstanding achievements recorded by the working class in the emulation movement to welcome the sixth party congress and, at the same time, frankly revealed the shortcomings of the trade unions in motivating the working class and caring for the livelihood and right to collective mastery of workers. Trade unions [words indistinct] profoundly the burning issues in the production and daily life activities of workers and civil servants.

Comrade Pham The Duyet said: We find it necessary to consider mass motivation work as that of the party. In recent years, due to the many shortcomings in the task of caring for the people, we failed to develop the ability and creativity of the working class. He submitted following suggestions:

[Begin Pham The Duyet recording] We suggest that the sixth party Central Committee adopt a resolution on building the working class in the new situation and the state [words indistinct] to constitutionalize the duties and interests of laborers and [words indistinct] responsibilities of trade unions in accordance with various articles stipulated in the Constitution. As an immediate step, we suggest that all state organs scrupulously enforce the emergency measures already promulgated to solve the difficulties in the life of workers and civil servants.

The party and state should adopt policies on the use and preferential treatment of workers, scientific and technical cadres with good professional skills, and laborers who engage in heavy and hazardous work, and on policies encouraging laborers on assignments in far-away and remote areas; pay adequate attention to developing collective manpower; and provide housing for workers and civil servants [words indistinct].

Workers, civil servants, and trade union organizations must be allowed to know all state affairs at various organs and enterprises so that they can motivate the masses to participate in the implementation of these affairs. Leaders at all levels must be subject to inspection and scrutiny by workers, civil servants, and trade union organizations.

Only in this way can the people truly be allowed to know, discuss, perform, and inspect all tasks as specified in the political report at this congress; only in this way can our masses be assured happiness; and only in this way can we assure the initiative in the campaign to make the party pure, overcome all corrupt phenomena in the state machinery, and beat off various manifestations of negativism in society.

As for work related to cadres and the masses, we promise the party that we will strive to fulfill Uncle Ho's teachings that trade union cadres must know the production and daily life activities and aspirations of workers and civil servants; understand the party's policies; and have a good knowledge of economic management, science, and technology in order to help trade unions truly play an effective role in vigorously developing the right to collective mastery of workers and civil servants and in work related to the management of enterprises and economic and state management. This is aimed at making a worthy contribution to effect a new change in every aspect in the life of the country and to the successful implementation of the sixth party congress resolutions. [applause] [end recording]

Next, Comrade Nguyen Ky Cam invited Comrade Cu Huy Can, minister in charge of cultural and ideological work and national deputy from Nghe Tinh Province, to deliver his speech.

In his speech, Comrade Cu Huy Can pointed out: The cultural and ideological revolution is organically linked to and a component of the revolution to build a new regime -- the socialist regime -- while new man is the fruit of and also the moving force with which to accelerate this revolution. He also laid stress on the national character that helped our ancestors firmly maintain independence and prevented them from being assimilated through thousands of years of domination by foreign aggressors.

Comrade Cu Huy Can said:

[Begin recording] At present, building a new type of man consists mainly of building new social relations -- healthy relations, as mentioned in the political report -- relations between individuals and communities, large and small alike: the national community, the class community, the village community, the family community, and, we may say, the cooperative or enterprise community, including, in a broader sense, the socialist community throughout the world.

We should see that each individual is fully conscious of his responsibility to his own community and that each citizen is an active and dynamic member of his own community. To achieve this objective, our educational system should strive to inculcate a well-defined and strong character and ability in each individual. Today's socialism and future communism can be built only by the collective of laborers -- both manual and spiritual -- laborers with clearly defined and strong abilities, not by a gathering of persons of weak character and abilities. Weak abilities lead to inefficiency; this state of affairs has occurred quite often in a number of our present business establishments and professional organs. Enhancement of the sense of responsibility must be closely linked with the implementation of work procedures and managerial mechanisms and also with education and the cultivation of abilities. This is because procedures and mechanism are by themselves powerless. If a person lacks abilities, he can still juggle the procedures to evade responsibility and to confuse his responsibility with that of the collective. [applause] [end recording]

At the conclusion of last night's session, the congress heard a statement by Comrade Pham Van Kiet, deputy director of the party Central Committee Proselytizing Department and delegate of the Minh Hai provincial party organization, on mass motivation work.

Comrade Pham Van Kiet expressed a complete identity of views with the party Central Committee's political report presented by Comrade Turong Chinh and voiced his confidence in the correctness of the road taken to resolve the difficulties as clearly pointed out in the political report. With a high sense of self-criticism, he said: If the people's confidence in our party has decreased in recent years, it is because the party did not do a good job in mass motivation work and did not really use the people as its base.

Comrade Pham Van Kiet made the following suggestions:

[Begin recording] Following this congress, we think that policies and plans should be devised to gain a firm knowledge of the class and social structure of the entire country and of each locality after more than 10 years of socialist transformation and construction. Through this task, we may see problems that must be solved. I propose that during its current term, the party Central Committee should hold a session devoted exclusively to discussing mass work. On the basis of the surveys and review of the mass work carried in the past years, and by adopting guidelines, policies, and measures on mass work, the party Central Committee Proselytizing Department, together with the various mass organizations and the VFF, are responsible for joining a number of organs concerned in assisting the party Central Committee in satisfactorily carrying out this task.

All party committee echelons should pay greater attention to the task of boosting the morale of cadres in charge of mass motivation, people's organizations, and front work. At the same time, the role and functions of these cadres must be respected and upheld while work procedures and policies must be improved and made more rational, thereby creating favorable conditions for the activity of these cadres. On the other hand, as the ones in charge of mass work, the cadres concerned must themselves make an effort to be self-sufficient and to overcome difficulties in order to fulfill their duties. They should not remain passive, nor should they rely on the administration, waiting for it to solve their own problems. [applause] [end recording]

## LEADERS RESIGN AT 17 DECEMBER CONGRESS SESSION

BK171013 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0905 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Report on 17 December morning session of Sixth CPV Congress]

[Text] The sixth party congress continued its work this morning 17 December at the Ba Dinh conference hall under the direction of Comrade Le Duc Anh. Opening this morning session, the Vietnamese and international delegates observed a minute of silence in remembrance of Comrade Henry Winston, national chairman of the Communist Party USA who just died.

Dear friends, at this morning's session, following the reports by domestic delegates and greetings by international delegations, Comrade Le Duc Anh invited Comrade Pham Hung to represent the Presidium in expressing the views of the congress Presidium on accepting the opinion of three comrades, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Le Duc Tho not to stand for election to the present term of the Central Committee. Next, friends, please listen to our recording of this event.

[Begin recording] [Le Duc Anh] Before starting the election of the new Central Committee, I would like to respectfully introduce Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, who will present the views of the Presidium on the three top party leaders' decision not to stand for election to the new Central Committee.

[Pham Hung] Dear comrade congress delegates, we are going to elect members of the new Central Committee. This is an extremely important duty of our congress toward the revolutionary cause of our class and nation. Regarding the name list of candidates nominated for the party Central Committee sixth term, at the request of Comrade Truong Chinh, Comrade Pham Van Dong, and Comrade Le Duc Tho, the congress Presidium agrees to respect those three comrades' right not to stand for election on the ground of advanced age and failing health. This noble gesture by the three comrades highlights the valuable tradition of our nation and our party that the previous generation solicitously guides the next generation and that the next generation faithfully carries on the work of the previous generation. [applause]

Comrade Truong Chinh, Comrade Pham Van Dong, and Comrade Le Duc Tho are outstanding disciples of respected and beloved Uncle Ho and the closest comrades-in-arms of Comrade Le Duan and many veteran communists. The Presidium proposes that the party's sixth national congress solemnly commend the great meritorious services rendered to the party and the people by Comrade Truong Chinh, Comrade Pham Van Dong, and Comrade Le Duc Tho in the interests of the revolutionary cause of our party and our people. [applause]

The congress heartily praised the three comrades for their example in justice and impartiality, loyalty to the country, and fidelity to the people. They are stalwart leading cadres rich in experience and faithful and outstanding communist combatants who are loved by the entire party and people and respected by the international communist and workers' movement and by our friends in the world.

The congress unanimously entrusts the three comrades, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Le Duc Tho, with the lofty duty of serving as advisers to the party Central Committee. [applause]

Once again, I wish to express the love, respect, and gratitude of the entire party, people, and army toward Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Le Duc Tho. [prolonged applause]

Our congress respectfully wishes the three comrades good health and longevity, and continued contributions to our party's collective intelligence in their new and heavy duty. [prolonged applause]

AUSTRALIAUSSR ENVOY ON FISHING TIES, NUCLEAR-FREE TREATY

BK160939 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has rejected suggestions by Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, that its proposed fishing agreement with Vanuatu might have anything other than purely commercial objectives. The acting charge d'affaires at the Soviet Embassy in Canberra, Mr (Valeriy Zimakov), said he understood it was a general rule for countries to refrain from interfering in the bilateral relations of our countries. Tony Hill of our Canberra Bureau says Mr (Zimakov) was responding to questions about Mr Hayden's reported statements that the Soviet Union might have possible political aims in negotiating a fishing agreement with Vanuatu.

[Begin recording] [Hill] The Soviet Union and Vanuatu are reported to have reached agreement in principle over the fishing agreement and possible limited landing rights for the Soviet airline, Aeroflot. Mr (Zimakov) said he understood Mr Hayden to have said of the proposed agreement that it was a sovereign right to a country such as Vanuatu to make its own decisions. He said it was difficult to comment on Mr Hayden's statement, but said any suggestions of inappropriate activities under the agreement were unwarranted.

[Zimakov] I understand that it was meant to develop relations that are purely economic, commercial in character, and we shall see nothing but this particular aspect in these relations.

[Hill] Mr (Zimakov) also commented on the Soviet Union signing of the protocol to the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty banning nuclear testing in the region and the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons against its signatories. Mr (Zimakov) said the Soviet Union believes the provision allowing the transit of nuclear vessels was in contradiction of the spirit of the agreement, and it would indicate this whenever such visits occurred. [end recording]

HAYDEN WELCOMES USSR SIGNING NUCLEAR-FREE PACT

BK170212 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has welcomed the Soviet Union's signing of protocols to the South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty. Mr Hayden said this would contribute to the effectiveness of the treaty which is aimed at preventing the South Pacific from becoming a region for nuclear confrontation.

The foreign minister expressed hope that the other nuclear weapons powers -- the United States, Britain, France, and China -- would also sign the protocols in the near future.

Mr Hayden added that the treaty to which Australia is a signatory in no way impeded Australia's ability to cooperate with its allies or contribute to the maintenance of what he called stable nuclear deterrence.

PAPER REVEALS 'DECLASSIFIED' U.S. BASES PACTS

HK160219 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 14 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[By staff member Maritess Sison]

[Text] The United States seems certain that it will be allowed to keep its military bases here beyond 1991, two sets of recently declassified top secret documents showed.

One set contained a list of 146 secret agreements, mostly of "indefinite duration," which the Marcos government had entered into with the U.S. Commander in Chief, Pacific Command (Cincpac).

The other revealed that the U.S. Navy is boosting its intelligence operation in Asia by posting intelligence detachments in the Subic Naval Base and Singapore.

The existence of the documents was bared by the National Organization Against Nuclear Power and Weapons (No Nukes) in a press conference yesterday.

The documents, No Nukes said, were sent here by the U.S.-based Philippine Resource Center (PRC). The second set, it said, was received from the Scientists Against Nuclear Arms in New Zealand.

No Nukes president Frank Arcellana demanded that the Philippine and U.S. governments publish the full texts of the agreements.

"Our people's survival is at stake here and we are not even privy to these agreements," Arcellana said.

No Nukes got the information in a cabled press release from Walden Bello for the Institute of Policy Studies in Washington.

Bello said the government may not yet be aware of the implications of the 146 agreements to the renegotiations of the Military Bases Agreement (MBA) in 1988.

President Aquino has said she will keep her options open during the renegotiation.

He said these agreements were not included in the MBA and 126 of these were for an "indefinite duration."

As a result of these agreements, Bello said, the MBA which is due to expire in 1991 could be "prematurely extended."

The latest of the agreements was entitled "1984 Assistance in Kind/Salaries and Rent" signed by former Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian C. Ver and a certain "Getz" for the U.S. This agreement took effect on April 16, 1984.

Another "indefinite duration" agreement whose signatories were not known and which was entered into on Feb. 1, 1983 was entitled, "Background Information on the Movement of Units between the U.S. Western Command and the Armed Forces of the Philippines."

The other apparently controversial agreements are:

- "Relating to Entry of Third Country Warships into U.S. Bases";
- "Exchange Agreement on Air Intelligence Division between the Philippine Air Force and the DMAAC [expansion unknown]";
- "Relating to Periodic Conduct of Maneuvers by U.S. in Philippine Land and Coastal Areas";
- "Relating to Classes of Aliens Allowed to Enter (the) Philippines through U.S. Bases";
- "Relating to Use of Philippine Constabulary at Clark Air Base"; and
- "Relating to Installation of Submarine Communications Cable from Southern Taiwan to Philippine Navy Command Stations."

In his cable, Bello said he doubted if the Philippine Government knew of the planned expansion of U.S. Navy intelligence activity here.

The intelligence detachment, he said, is coded Task Force 168 5.2. It would be responsible for managing and directing the collection of intelligence for the navy.

Bello said the present detachment at the Subic Naval Base is only part of a group based in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

The new unit, he said, will be part of a group based in Yokosuka, Japan. This group, he added, will be extended to Singapore.

Among the task force's functions, Bello said, are to "cooperate with intelligence officers of foreign countries' navies," and provide "operational details, locations and warnings of threats to U.S. warships especially those related to the Chinese and Soviet navies."

Bello also quoted Peter Hayes, a colleague of his in the U.S.-based Nautilus Research Center, as saying that the task force may even "support the Philippine Military's coastal and riverine operations aimed at defeating the New People's Army's archipelagic activity."

#### OFFICIAL SAYS IF CHARTER APPROVED, U.S. BASES GO

HK161427 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 16 Dec 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Philippine Government would abrogate the RP-U.S. bases agreement if the draft 1986 Constitution were approved in the February plebiscite, a high-ranking foreign ministry official said yesterday.

The policy thrust is in the draft constitution which calls for a truly independent foreign policy, Deputy Foreign Minister Jose D. Ingles told reporters.

The charter calls for a nuclear-free Philippine territory, for example, and with the military bases rented out to U.S. troops that would be contrary to the national policy, he said.

Ingles' statement followed criticisms that the 10-month-old administration of President Aquino had no major policy on the bilateral bases agreement.

Ingles, who just returned from the annual session of the UN General Assembly in New York, also observed that the biggest success the Philippine government had was the recognition gained from many countries in such a short period.

"You don't change foreign policy like you change your coat," said Ingles.

"We have international agreements to which we are bound even if those were entered into by the previous administrations."

Ingles said the position of the new government regarding the U.S. bases here would be seen in 1989 when the present agreement would be reviewed.

The treaty provides a periodic review every five years but could be shortened upon request of one of the parties to four years.

A revised new treaty was signed between former Philippine Ambassador to the U.S. Benjamin Romualdez and U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost on behalf of their respective governments.

"Come 1988, there will be a test of what is the position of the Aquino government on the bases issue," Ingles said.

In addition to obtaining recognition of the Aquino government, Ingles said the Philippines was securing economic and technical assistance for its economic recovery program.

"We inherited an economic dislocation characterized by plunder by the previous regime, and now we are having negotiations with the International Money Fund and World Bank on economic assistance and the foreign loans," Ingles said.

#### MORE ON SUSPECTED CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

##### Ilocos Village Raided

HK170143 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] A policeman was killed and another was wounded when fired upon by a group of men Friday in the village of (Magsingal), a farming town in Ilocos Sur. The military said the attackers were believed to be NPA rebels. The Regional Unified Command said the policemen had just come from a benefit dance in Barangay (Pagsanaan) as part of a security detail when they were ambushed. Killed was Patrolman Henry Olivas (Soriota) and his wounded companion was (Mat Marion). Both were members of the (Magsingal) police force.

Also in Ilocos, some 100 heavily armed communist rebels raided a farming village in Pagudu in Ilocos Norte, Friday and took the villagers' belongings such as food and other goods. The Regional Unified Command said the guerrillas of the New People's Army swooped down on Barangay (Pasalim) to collect taxes from the residents. The command said the incident was reported by Barangay Captain (Pedrito Hamies), who said the rebels fled to the mountains after foraging in the village for food supplies and other grocery items.

**Military Connected to Rally Slaying**

HK161405 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 Dec 86 pp 1, 13

[Excerpt] The military in Davao has admitted giving support to the Alsa Masa [Raise the Masses], a group of armed civilians linked to the killing of a peasant during a Human Rights Day rally Dec. 10 in Agdao, Davao del Norte.

The victim was indentified as Crispin Fuentes Jr., a banana plantation worker.

Abelardo Aportadera, a member of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights [PCHR], quoted the committee's branch in Davao as saying the military said Saturday during an informal inquiry it is supporting Alsa Masa. But the military was said to have stressed the support was merely "moral," according to Aportadera.

Aportadera told newsmen the committee will look into the extent of the "moral support" being accorded the gang by the military. Rolando Cagay, the leader of the Alsa Masa and who claims he is a former rebel, along with a military representative from the Metro District Commission in the province will air their side today during the PCHR'S first formal hearing of the case.

"If we can establish a link between the military and this group then we should see to it that the members' weapons are licensed by the government if they are, indeed, government agents," Aportadera said.

The PCHR opted to investigate the case apart from the investigation being conducted by the National Ceasefire Committee because it has received initial reports from human rights lawyers in Davao that soldiers were spotted backing up Alsa Masa members who allegedly fired at the rallyists.

If the committee finds the group is guilty, then "we will have to disarm it," said Aportadera even as he cited reports from Davao that the gang has become quite notorious. [passage omitted]

**CEASE-FIRE COMMITTEE COMPLETES TRUCE GUIDELINES**

HK161135 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] The National Cease-fire Committee completed the guidelines for the 60-day cease-fire yesterday as the government and National Democratic Front panels prepare to take a break from peace talks this Christmas. Both sides held a meeting yesterday in order to thrash out a few questions over the cease-fire, which began on 10 December.

According to Bishop Antonio Fortich, the guidelines will be submitted today.

## Committee Fails To Agree

HK170749 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] The National Cease-Fire Committee [NCC] again failed to reach a consensus on the cease-fire guidelines. According to NCC Chairman Bishop Antonio Fortich, the definition of populated centers was one reason for the failure. However, he expressed belief that the issue on definition of populated centers would be settled today. If so, Fortich said, the draft guidelines could then be approved.

GOVERNMENT, NDF PANELS TO MEET ON 23 DEC

HK161155 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona, head of the government panel for the peace talks, announced today that four leading government programs will be proposed for discussion at the next meeting of the government-NDF panel. At a news conference, Guingona said that government and NDF representatives will meet on the 23d of this month in order to discuss the agenda for the next phase of talks.

[Begin Guingona recording] The substantial talks are scheduled for the 23d of December. I think discussion of the agenda cannot be completed in one session. We will have to meet again and to agree on the agenda for the next talks. The NDF has its agenda, we have our agenda. On the government side, the program is: 1) Quick economic recovery; 2) A social amelioration program; 3) economic and social reforms within the constitution 1986 which hopefully will be ratified on 6 February. [end recording]

ZUMEL SAYS REBELS TO RESUME WAR IF TALKS FAIL

HK161503 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 16 Dec 86 pp 1, 7

[By staff members Tess Villanueva and Yet Vitug]

[Text] Peace negotiator Antonio Zumel of the National Democratic Front (NDF) said yesterday that if the peace talks fail, the rebels will resume their armed struggle, adding: "We may attain strategic stalemate before long."

In the meantime, however, even the rebels intend to enjoy the holidays. "We have to spend Christmas," chief NDF Satur Ocampo negotiator said, as both the Government and NDF panels agreed to start the "substantive" phase of the ceasefire agreement early next year.

Speaking before delegates to the 10th Asian Students Association Conference in Antipolo, Rizal, Zumel expressed confidence that "victory for our people may be attained (soon), either through negotiations or armed struggle."

He said the NDF would continue to grow during and after the 60-day preliminary truce. He claimed the NDF had a mass base of 10 million members and supporters.

Zumel, however, said it was hard to say when the rebels would achieve a strategic stalemate with Government forces. This condition, he said, would depend on future political events.

He again criticized the Government's P300-million-a-year rebel rehabilitation program. "If rehabilitation is their only program, then I'm sorry to say they missed the point," he said.

Zumel also criticized the draft Constitution for "not (being) responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people." He said the NDF was still drawing up its stand on the new Charter.

He also questioned the wisdom of campaigning for a "yes" vote because, as the Government has said, such a vote "would mean support for President Aquino."

"Hardly anything is explained regarding the contents of the Constitution, and I think there can be no intelligent decision one can arrive at based on this," he said.

For his part, Ocampo said he was satisfied with the way the ceasefire was holding. "The call for restraint is being heeded by both (Government and rebel) forces," he said.

Ocampo met with his Government counterparts in a closed-door session to try to arrive at a definition of "population centers."

NCC [National Cease-Fire Committee] chairman Bishop Antonio Fortich said that while a compromise definition has not yet been reached, he was happy the members of the five-man committee had agreed "not to stick to the letter of the agreement but rather to the spirit of the truce accord."

Apart from Fortich, the other NCC members are PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa, former political detainee Francisco Pascual, businessmen Augusto Almeda-Lopez, and law professor Irene Cortes.

Before sitting down with the committee, Ocampo expressed optimism that the truce pact guidelines would be forged before Christmas.

Assessing the five-day old truce, Ocampo said "there have been no major violations reported" and that he was happy the way things are turning out.

Meanwhile, Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin yesterday expressed optimism on the success of the ceasefire agreement.

"Despite the many grey areas that still demand to be threshed out and clarified, (the agreement) can and will hold," Sin told the European Economic Community in the Philippines at the Hotel Intercontinental.

But he stressed that its success depends a lot on the actuations of all parties concerned.

GOVERNMENT REVERSES STAND ON TWO ISSUES AT UN

HK161353 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 Dec 86 p 3

[By Chit Estella]

[Text] Signalling what may be a change in the Philippines' diplomatic thrust, the Aquino government has reversed the position taken by the previous administration on two issues at the United Nations.

Deputy Foreign Minister Jose D. Ingles, who arrived recently from the UN in New York, said the Philippines changed this year its previous stand on the Western Sahara and Malvinas (Falklands) issues.

The two cases involves the principle of self-determination.

On Western Sahara, whose independence is threatened by Morocco and Mauritania, the Philippines initially held the position that its people be allowed to determine their own political future.

This stand, however, was reversed when King Hassan of Morocco, who was a close friend of deposed President Marcos and his wife Imelda, called up the former First Couple to seek a reversal of the Philippines' official position. Hassan's request was immediately granted, Ingles said.

The deputy foreign minister, however, said the country redeemed itself this year by reiterating its support for the Western Sahara people's right to self-determination.

On the Malvinas, Ingles said the Philippines made a surprising move at the UN last year when it refused to vote in favor of a resolution seeking an end to the Malvinas conflict by allowing the people in that island to determine which government shall govern them -- Argentina or Britain.

When the Aquino government came to power, it likewise decided that the Malvinas (referred to by the British as the Falklands) conflict should be brought to an end by respecting the people's right to self-determination.

Ingles also revealed that under the Marcos administration, the country continued to trade with South Africa in spite of the Philippines condemnation of apartheid.

Acting in defiance of a UN resolution calling for a trade embargo against the South African government, the Philippines continued to engage in commerce.

This year, however, Vice President Salvador Laurel wrote Trade Minister Jose Concepcion urging him to stop all trade relations with that African country.

NEW PUBLIC WORKS, HIGHWAYS MINISTER TAKES OFFICE

HK151119 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Public Works and Highways Minister Vicente Jayme formally took office today. Jayme arrived in Manila on 11 December after taking part in negotiations with the IMF. He replaced former Public Works Minister Rogaciano Mercado.

At the turnover ceremony, Mercado called on ministry personnel to support the new minister. Jayme described his new post as both a challenge and a privilege that must be accepted by whoever wishes to serve the country.

ILOCOS MILITARY CHIEF DENIES VER'S RETURN

HK161031 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Brigadier General Jesus de la Cruz, regional Unified Command chief in Ilocos, laughed off reports that former Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] Chief General Fabian Ver had returned to Ilocos Norte from Hawaii. He reiterated that there was no truth to the information, saying that he was ready to wager a month's salary that no one could prove that General Ver was really in the country. At the same time, he admitted in an interview that Laoag International Airport had been closed down to prevent the return of former President Marcos.

MISUARI LEAVES FOR PEACE TALKS IN SAUDI ARABIA

HK150243 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Muslim rebel chief Nur Misuari has left by boat for Malaysia en route to Saudi Arabia to prepare for peace talks between Muslim insurgents and the Philippine government. The talks, planned for later this month or early January in the Saudi port of Jeddah, will take up Muslim demands for self rule in Southern Mindanao.

(Ustad Shariz Inhali), a member of the rebel Moro National Liberation (MNLF) panel, said the MNLF chairman left through the southern back door of the Philippines, travelling by boat from Jolo Island to the neighboring Malaysian state of Sabah. Misuari has lived in self exile in the Middle East since he led the MNLF in 1972 in a revolt for Muslim autonomy in Mindanao.

RAMOS URGES SUPPORT FOR AQUINO, DRAFT CHARTER

HK151215 Hong Kong AFP in English 1137 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Dec 15 (AFP) -- Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos told troops here Monday to fully support President Corazon Aquino and indicated his approval of a draft constitution on which she is staking her rule.

But the general, whose backing of Mrs. Aquino clinched her power struggle last month with former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, was guarded about the prospects of a truce initiated by the president with leftist rebels.

He told military, police and civilian officials at the regional armed forces headquarters that Filipinos "must look at the military all the time as being in support of the civil side of government. It is not the other way around."

Cebu was reported to be a bastion of military and right-wing political support for Mr. Enrile, who was replaced by Rafael Ileto, a retired general close to Gen. Ramos.

In another speech later at an air base hangar, he likened the 10-month-old Aquino government to a defective aircraft that could still fly, with the help of all Filipinos.

"As passengers, if we see a hole, let us try to patch it up -- let us not try to put additional holes," the 58-year-old general said.

He repeatedly described the Aquino government as a great improvement over the 20-year regime of his distant cousin Ferdinand Marcos.

He and Mr. Enrile had led the February revolt that swept opposition leader Mrs. Aquino to power, but broke up after Mr. Enrile became an Aquino rival.

Citing Christmas cash bonuses and other benefits for officers and troops ordered by Mrs. Aquino after the Enrile affair, Gen. Ramos called on the military to return the president's support ... generosity and... attention" by providing "better public service."

He said that under Mrs. Aquino, the military had regained some of its credibility after being "used" by Mr. Marcos, and must enhance it further.

Gen. Ramos has vowed to restore the military's political neutrality, which ended when Mr. Marcos launched nearly nine years of martial law in 1972. Military backing for Mr. Marcos crumpled after the Enrile-Ramos mutiny.

On a controversial new draft constitution guaranteeing Mrs. Aquino's stay in office until 1992, he said in a talk with generals and colonels that the charter "reinforces" the shielding of the military from partisan politics.

"It is there, wo will you please remember that," he said, adding that he hoped soldiers would live up to their role as deputies of the watchdog Commission on Elections (Comelec) during the February 2 vote on the charter.

But while reiterating the need for all-out military support for Mrs. Aquino, Gen. Ramos again expressed guarded hopes for the success of the 60-day ceasefire she initiated in the hope of reaching a political settlement.

He said that some 100 guerrillas of the communist New People's Army had attacked an army outpost on Panay Province near Cebu early Monday.

He said it "appears to be a probable serious violation" of the truce.

Repeating his earlier stand, Gen. Ramos said the military will support the ceasefire as long as it does not compromise the people's safety and the stability of the country, and preserves political freedoms.

It was his first provincial trip since the truce started Wednesday.

Three hours into his planned overnight visit to the islands of Cebu, Leyte and Samar, he flew back to Manila after Mrs. Aquino summoned him to attend an emergency cabinet meeting on the death of a sister of Mr. Marcos.

Rumors were rife in Manila that Mr. Marcos was planning to return from Hawaii, where he fled after the February revolt led by Mr. Enrile and Gen. Ramos to attend his sister's funeral.

The last time Gen. Ramos was called to such a meeting was on November 23, the day Mr. Enrile was fired.

#### ENRILE STARTS CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRAFT CHARTER

HK151527 Manila THE PHILIPPINE TRIBUNE in English 13 Dec 86 pp 1, 5

[By Philip Lustre and Leonie Pagulayan]

[Text] Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile formally assumed yesterday his new role as an "active and authentic" opposition leader, pledging he would fiscalize the government of President Aquino and ventilate before the people the opposite side of every issue.

Addressing some 40,000 persons in a public rally here, Enrile also declared that the ratification of the proposed constitution is addressed to the individual conscience of every Filipino and must be approached with "deep thought and consideration."

Enrile, whom the president sacked last Nov. 22 as a result of widespread reports of a military coup by certain elements loyal to him, said he was willing to assume an oppositionist role mainly to preserve the country's democratic form of government.

"This is a role I have to play to preserve democracy against any form of tyranny," Enrile said amid wild cheers of the people, who mostly came from all parts of Cagayan Province to listen to him.

In last week's meeting of the oppositionist Nacionalista Party's [NP] central committee members, Enrile said he would prefer to remain an "ordinary member" of the NP but that does not preclude him from assuming the top leadership of a coalition of opposition forces against the government.

Enrile also emphasized the importance of the forthcoming Feb 2 nationwide plebiscite for the proposed Constitution, saying: "The constitution will affect the lives of our generation and succeeding generations and even our children's children."

He said he was not going to campaign either for a "yes" or "no" vote but said: "If the people are satisfied with the present political and economic situation in the country, they could vote affirmatively."

"If you want the present leadership to continue: if you want the ceasefire to continue; if you want the NPA's to come down from the hills with their arms; if you want the NPA's to collect taxes; if you want two separate governments and two separate armies in the country; then by all means vote yes," he said sarcastically.

The former defense chief stressed that if the people want new presidential elections together with local elections immediately, they should reject the draft charter.

On the same occasion, the ousted defense chief received two separate resolutions from the Cagayan provincial government and the Cagayan Mayors' league, congratulating him for receiving the prestigious Legion of Honor award from the Chief Executive for his exemplary services to the country.

Over this weekend, Enrile will register as a voter in his native town of Gonzaga and possibly meet other regional and local leaders in Cagayan Valley in what is considered a new effort to strengthen the opposition ranks and the NP.

Meanwhile, sources close to the former defense chief said an opposition coalition against the proposed constitution is being formed and Enrile will most likely head the new alliance.

The source also said the alliance will be composed of the NP, Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, certain breakaway groups in the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, Mindanao Alliance and certain elements in the Liberal Party--Kalaw wing and Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas.

The new alliance is expected to escalate its campaign against the new charter by early next month, sources said.

#### MILITARY 'WATCHES' CLANDESTINE PRO-AQUINO GROUP

HK161529 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Dec 86 p 2

[By reporter Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] The military is closely monitoring the activities of a clandestine intelligence organization called the "Cory Information Network (CIN)," informed military sources disclosed yesterday.

Allegedly well-financed, the CIN is currently recruiting members who would feed intelligence information to the so-called "yellow army," an estimated 3,000-man elite force loyal to President Corazon Aquino, the same sources added.

The members of the "yellow army" have been delayed in several safehouses around Metro Manila and outlying provinces. Some have acted as security personnel of key political figures in the Aquino government since first week of October, the sources revealed.

Armed with high-powered side and long arms (among them Israeli-made Galil Rifles, Uzi machine pistols, Ultimax rifles, .45 caliber pistols and assorted 9-millimeter assault hardware), the "yellow army" can assemble a sizable assault force within an hour, the sources added.

The sources, however, noted that the presence of the "yellow army" in Metro Manila and other outlying provinces "is near to impossible to detect."

"No matter how hard you look for this 'yellow army,'" you will not find it, at least in big numbers, at any given time because its members are already 'inplace,'" One of the sources explained.

Towards the end of November, the military had begun to monitor the existence of the CIN which was already actively recruiting "among persons identified to be rabid Cory supporters" in various communities in and around Metro Manila, the same sources said.

The recruitment process, the sources said, included the promise of firearms and two-way radio sets to "coordinators or handlers" within the network. The sources added that an unnamed office in Malacanang is being bandied about by the recruiters as the source of the authorizations for the guns and radio sets.

The sources also said that those recruited are reportedly made to sign an "oath of office" in which they pledge to inform their coordinators or handlers of any information they hear within their areas that can be perceived as "negative to the President."

The military sources expressed alarm over the growing operations of the CIN in various areas, noting that "mere amateurs" are being tapped to do dangerous intelligence work that requires professionals.

Aside from the proliferation of firearms and radio sets, the sources warned that the unhampered activities of the CIN could result in a host of cases regarding the basic invasion to the privacy of citizens.

Already, the sources revealed, the CIN has put up several safehouses in Metro Manila whose existence and whereabouts were only pinpointed accidentally by certain elements of the military during the aborted coup attempt last Nov. 22.

Top military officials confirmed as early as September the existence of the "yellow army," but Malacanang had consistently denied the military reports.

The crack forces were trained by foreign mercenaries who were only identified as "Israelis" at the Aquino family's Luisita estate in Tarlac. Military sources, however, confirmed that other strategic bases in the province have been tapped for the "Army's" retraining.

"Yellow army" members, the sources said, have mainly been detailed since October as security escorts of certain political figures in the provinces, particularly those surrounding Metro Manila.

A high-ranking Malacanang official is said to command this armed band but it is widely believed that another powerful political figure close to Mrs. Aquino is behind the funding and training of the phantom army, the sources said.

PRO-MARCOS GROUPS SAID TERRORIZING PANAY

HK160357 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Dec 86 p 7

[Excerpt] Armed groups loyal to deposed President Marcos continue to roam the four provinces of Panay, terrorizing residents of those areas, people from Panay who are now living in Metro Manila said yesterday.

The Panay people also denounced the increasing militarization and the violation of human rights in the region.

The assessment was shared by the four-nation Regional Council of Human Rights in Asia which released its findings on the continuing human rights violations in the ASEAN region.

UP [University of the Philippines] Los Banos Prof. Manuel Garcia of Antique told about 100 delegates of the founding assembly of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan -- New Nationalist Alliance] - PANAY which is based in Manila, that at least seven armed loyalist groups supported by former KBL mayors are roaming the province.

Garcia said 30 armed supporters of fugitive KBL leader Arturo Pacificador control at least 10 barrios in the towns of Lawaan and Bugason.

He also added that Pacificador's men are allegedly being protected by a certain Sergeant Bertol of the 350th PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company based in Bugasong.

Pacificador is being hunted by police authorities for his reported involvement in the murder of former Antique Gov. Evelio Javier during last February's presidential election.

Garcia said armed goons of former KBL mayors in the towns of Pandan, Culasi and Sibalom were terrorizing residents.

Garcia said suspects in the Culasi massacre on Dec. 19, 1981, a certain Polly Untalan of the PC, and Manuel Rosas, overall commander of the Civilian Home Defense Force of Sibalom, are still at large.

Rosas, Garcia said, was one of the suspects in the Sibalom massacre on May 14, 1984 in which several followers of opposition candidate Enrique Zaldivar were ambushed.

The human rights council, in a resolution adopted during its fourth general assembly in Manila, said the general state of human rights in the region is "far from satisfactory."

Samuel Occena, a Davao-based human rights lawyer and presiding officer of the council, said it is particularly "appalled" by the increasing politicization of the military and its increasing intervention in the administration of government and justice. [passage omitted]

AQUINO, BALWEG AGREE ON DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

HK170211 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] President Aquino and rebel priest Conrado Balweg yesterday [16 December] agreed to form the Cordillera Regional Development Council to spur the region's socioeconomic growth. More details from Art Pabellon:

[Begin recording] President Corazon Aquino met with Father Conrado Balweg at a lunch at Malacanang yesterday. They discussed how the Cordillera People's Liberation Army may shape up eventually in relation to the autonomous system of government as envisioned in the proposed constitution, which is up for ratification next year. Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said that the president expressed hopes for the [words indistinct] autonomous system of government in the Cordilleras will succeed.

In a press conference conducted after his meeting with the president, Father Balweg explained his (?motives). [end recording]

[Balweg recording indistinct]

PAPER REPORTS REACTIONS TO TRUCE IMPLEMENTATION

HK150204 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[By Staff member Malou Mangahas]

[Text] Government officials yesterday welcomed the ceasefire but some doubts were raised if it would hold.

Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said that examples of ceasefires in other countries may not augur well for the one here. "It's sometimes very difficult to have this truce work. We would foresee there must be some violations, as many truces in the world have been violated," he said.

To keep the truce, both the Government and communists should put in "a lot of patience, sincerity and understanding," Gonzales said.

Philippine Ambassador to the U.S. Emmanuel Pelaez said he hopes "both sides will take (the truce) in the spirit of reconciliation and brotherhood. After all we are all Filipinos and we should be able to settle our differences with reason and regard for the rights of others," he said.

Pelaez said that if he were a negotiator for Government, he would suggest that a basic agreement be reached and the use of arms and coercion be avoided. "Coercion should definitely be out. We should try to reason together, hear each other's views and try to find out what the national interest is," Pelaez said.

Pelaez said the fate of the U.S. military bases here should be among the substantive issues to be taken up for the political settlement phase of the truce talks. "They (rebels) can raise all the issues they want to raise. There should be freedom of expression so there is nothing hidden in the heart," Pelaez said.

He reported that among the United States officials, there are apprehensions about some aspects of the truce "but they are generally in favor of the policies of the Aquino Government."

President Aquino, asked if she had received reports of early truce violations, said: "Wala pang sinasabi sa akin [Nothing has been said to me yet]."

Armed forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos said he himself had to check with his office for reports of any violations.

Jaime Cardinal Sin called the ceasefire a "very beautiful development" and added he hopes that it would succeed.

Sin said he was also happy with the participation of the church in the monitoring of the ceasefire. Bacolod Bishop Antonio Fortich is the chairman of the National Ceasefire Committee.

Constitutional commission President Cecilia Munoz Palma also welcomed the ceasefire. "Of course I'm happy" she said, "at least I'm not being fired upon."

Palma said the issue of land reform, one of the communists demands is enshrined in the draft Constitution. The charter's land reform program "cannot fully satisfy" the rebels but it has room enough to be expanded through legislation," she said.

Col Honesto Isleta, armed forces spokesman, said: "If there is one group in the country which wants the success of the ceasefire, it is the armed forces because we are the ones getting killed."

Supreme Court Justice Andres Narvaza, the first nominee by the Cabinet to head the National Ceasefire Committee, said his concern was that the objectives of the negotiating panel are achieved.

Another Supreme Court Justice, Marcelo Fernan, said: "we would much rather that the negotiators resolve the dispute if any among themselves without going to the court of justice."

#### KBL, PNP PROPOSE COALITION FOR SENATE POLLS

HK161525 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Dec 86 p 12

[Text] The opposition Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] and Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas [Philippine Nationalist Party -- PNP] yesterday proposed a "tactical coalition" or a common slate of senatorial candidates from various political groups.

But they rejected former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's suggestion to field 24 senatorial bets, majority of whom will come from the ruling party of President Corazon Aquino and the rest from the opposition.

Speaking before the regular Kapihan sa Maynila at the Manila Hotel yesterday, former Constitutional Commission member Blas F. Ople of PNP and former Comelec chairman and MP Leonardo Perez of the KBL said the Enrile proposal is "undemocratic" and runs against principle of the multiparty system.

Ople said the Enrile suggestion will return the "oligarchic and monolithic two-party political system in the country. I don't think I can support it. The Enrile plan as we may now call it is morally and politically repugnant."

Under the proposed new Constitution, 24 senatorial candidates will run in the May 11, 1987 legislative elections. The same elections call for the election of candidates for up to 250 lower house seats.

Ople said the new Constitution as drafted favors a senatorial election that is based on how the government is managed and run, and on political parties and platforms. The people will vote on how the government is run, he said.

Perez, speaking for the KBL, said the various opposition political parties should have a "tactical coalition" in which enough senatorial timbers will be gathered from the various opposition groups.

The two opposition leaders admitted that there is "scarcity of talents" in their ranks to complete a 24-man senatorial slate. This is an admitted political fact even for the majority party, they said.

Perez also suggested that the opposition parties will have a greater chance of winning the senatorial race if they do not present a complete 24-man slot.

"Having eight candidates is more preferable since it would at least garner three votes from each voter during the coming elections," he said.

Another guest of the Kapihan [coffeeshop] Comelec chairman Ramon Felipe, said that at least six various political parties are seeking Comelec accreditation. He also said he is opposed to the synchronization of the plebiscite with the local elections.

Felipe said the synchronization of elections is not feasible now due to lack of time for preparation and because the charter is not yet ratified.

Felipe said the ceasefire between the Aquino government and the National Democratic Front has greatly contributed to the heavy turnout of voters registering during the weekend.

He said one reason why more voters registered during the last registration day compared to the Dec. 6 and 7 registration was that former election boycotters have decided to participate in future elections.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

18 Dec 86

